

One God--One People

By BEN RICHARDSON

people's voice

IN THESE DAYS OF RACIAL TENSION when friction and open violence increasingly shame the American scene, it comes as a source of reassurance and encouragement to find expressions, spoken or written, which testify to the presence of real democratic minds. The following letter from a young white reader of *The People's Voice* speaks for itself:



"It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world—its marble shrines, beautiful parks, historical tree-lined avenues draw thousands of visitors annually from all parts of the country. It is my home town. *New York, N.Y.*

"Since living in New York for only a year, I have decided that it would be impossible for me to live happily in my home town again. My new and good friends among the Negro race would not be

happy there either. We probably would never have met there—much less have become friends. The schools and moving picture theatres are segregated; the nice communities are "restricted." Restaurants, hotels, and most amusement places discriminate. My home town reeks with the stench of jimero.

"My new friends and I work together. We have lively discussions over lunch and have found many common interests. We exchange choice jokes and gossip and news from overseas. We confide in each other. In our free time—on Saturday afternoons or in the evenings—we go to the theatre, to the museums, for a walk along Fifth av. No incredulous eyes follow us. *10-13-46*

"Recently I visited in my home town, told some people about the congenial atmosphere in our office. My listeners shrank within themselves in revulsion—the reaction of their long, blind prejudice against all people whose skins are different from their own. They have never been friends with Negroes. They don't know that Negroes are just as intelligent, capable, sensitive—just as *human*—as any other people. They can't really be expected to know this, living as they do, in my home town—WASHINGTON, D. C."

By Way of Contrast

I RECEIVED another letter which offers a sharp contrast to the "new day" vision of the above letter. The second letter was from a Negro. Among other things, his writing entitled *An Open Letter to My People* stated: "If we are to be free, stop building up others. Every time you put a picture of a white person on your wall you are building up the white race. . . . Every time you speak well of a white person, you are building up those people. Every time you tell your friends of a good white doctor or lawyer, you are building them up. Every time you tell your children of this or that white person who was good to our people you are building up the white people. Negroes are the only people who keep pictures of those who hate them."

Awareness of Issue Growing

THIS WRITER has an organization and he distributes anti-white leaflets. I believe the man is conscientious in his resentment of bad white people, but this irrational appeal for all Negroes to hate all white people has no place in a world striving for the unity of all peoples. This sort of propaganda does the work of Fascism and

must not be tolerated. These two letters are interesting further because they evidence a growing clarification of the race issue in the minds of some white people and a corresponding clouding up of the issue in the minds of some Negroes. The consternation of these days of reconversion will include many Negroes to this "Hate the White Man" view, but if such sentiments get abroad, the progress of race relations will suffer an incalculable setback. The campaign for the reelection of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, jr, is the incontestable proof of the unity of all races and crowds behind a man who symbolizes a cause. Without the help of thousands of white people, Davis will not be elected and he is but a symbol of tomorrow's world. Without the collective efforts of all peoples, there will be no freedom in tomorrow.

I am not mentioning the Negro organization that is circularizing the community with this unfortunate literature because I intend to reach them personally in an effort to contravene these tendencies. In the event that such a leaflet is handed to you, try to convince its distributor of the sheer racial suicide implicated in this approach to race problems.

A Great Honor

A DELEGATION of the Vulcan Society, an organization of the Negro members of the New York Fire Department, called at the offices of *The Protestant* last week and offered me the position of Chaplain of their Society. No finer delegation of strong-bodied and clear-minded men has ever graced our offices. Kenneth Leslie, America's Number One anti-Fascist editor, saw them and was moved to say: "Gentlemen, I just want the pleasure of shaking hands with real men."

I accepted the position. It is my idea of a real opportunity to serve.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
Cir. D. 37,926—S. 46,237

SEP 19 1946

American Negro Opportunity

In the United States are numbers of educated negroes, some of them men of talent, and why do they exhibit no interest or concern as to their kindred in Africa? The colored people in the United States are religious—do they send missionaries to the African tribes and support them? In the Northern cities are many colored people of wealth, and they have wealthy and influential friends, among the white political magnates. The Southern negroes, not many of them are rich, but they are not poverty-stricken in the degree that their kindred in Africa are. Southern negroes are not hungry, they are not sufferers from cold, and the humblest of their cabins are mansions by comparison with the hovels of the Congo tribesmen.

In Africa would be opportunities to gain wealth; white men go to that continent and acquire fortunes—white Europeans from time immemorial have been far-travelers and adventurers.

The American negroes have been free-men 80 years; they learned the essential ways of civilization before they were emancipated; many of them as slaves became,

skilled artisans. Why do so few of them go abroad and travel when the whole world, particularly the continental world from which their ancestors were imported, is before them?

Do the American negroes believe that the sole and only hope for their advancement is by association with white people?

Had the Europeans of the 17th and 18th centuries thought of themselves as dependent upon another race, never would they have dared to come to North America and establish themselves on the land of the Indians. The opportunities of American colored people in Africa are better than were those of the Europeans in the western hemisphere three centuries ago, and they are, in training, education and wealth, far in advance of the white immigrants who came to America between 1607 and 1807.

About 70 years ago a brave colored man, Bishop Turner, led a body of colored emigrants to Liberia on the ship *Azor*. It was not properly fitted out, and the expedition was unfortunate. Some of the emigrants were negroes of South Carolina. Of those who survived, many returned to the United States.

In these times, it would not be difficult to fit out expeditions, in ships with abundant supplies.

The News and Courier is not urging American colored people to leave their country, but were they, or some of them, to go to Africa and there establish themselves,

acquiring wealth and providing a wise and efficient leadership for their backward and neglected kindred, it would be an eloquent if not conclusive reply to white Americans who say that they are an inferior race.

A NEW OUTLOOK

Sirs:

A year ago if someone had told me that today I would have a complete new outlook on the racial question of Mississippi, I would have laughed at him. That was before I joined the Navy. . . .

I was born in Mississippi and grew up like any other kid in that state. I grew to understand that there were only two kinds of people, the white and black, and that the Negro was not my equal. That was never said to me in so many words but you could always hear it in such things as "Nigger, you can't sit there—you can't eat here—not in our schools—not in this theater." That was my democracy in action. . . .

In the Navy there were a great many Negroes and it was not easy at first to eat, sleep and wash by them. I brushed off those thoughts with "The Navy is run by a gang of damn Yankees." But when I became very seasick and couldn't eat, it was a big colored guy named Lewis from Florida who fixed me something that would stay on my stomach. When I was broke in Hawaii it was a colored guy who lent me money.

At night when there was not much to do on the ship, we used to sit out on the rail and talk till all hours of the night. . . . and it was not too long before I realized that they wanted the same out of life as I did, had the same dreams as I. They were fighting for a democracy they had hardly shared, one that had given them only poverty. Yet they have been willing to give their lives for that. I too was willing to fight for a democracy, one in which I had shared every benefit. Who was a better American? I'm sure it was not I.

. . . I never had the privilege of fighting beside a Negro but I have talked to countless numbers of white men who have, men who fought on Iwo Jima and Okinawa. And they can all tell instances of uncommon valor among the Negroes fighting beside them. . . . I had felt if the Negroes worked and proved themselves worthy of democracy they would obtain it. But now I see that I was wrong to have thought such a thing, for what right did I have? . . .

The Negro in this war has proven himself entitled to the benefits of democracy above and beyond the call of expectation. If this be denied then we are frauds.

In what I have written I by no means wish to condemn the state of Mississippi but only some of the people of Mississippi for their selfishness and narrow-mindedness.

JAMES P. O'BRYAN

FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

Land of the Noble Free

By
LAYLE LANE

New York Age
ONE of my students, an unusually intelligent colored lad, came to me rather disturbed, after it had been announced in a Frank Sinatra assembly that Joe Louis would be present in the school in the near future to add his word to that of Sinatra in the cause of racial tolerance and good will.

The parade was followed two weeks later by Sinatra's appearance based on the idea that what Sinatra said would have great weight with teenagers. Certainly the students wanted to see and to hear him and the emotionalism his coming occasioned was just as tense as that which the racial incident caused. In miniature, the school was



"You know," said the lad, "Joe Louis isn't the scene of the same kind of fan-adoration any speaker and we that Sinatra's movie appearances are. colored boys don't want him to be the laughing stock of these students."

His pride in Joe Louis is something he has by the wild excitement of his visit is a question. Granted that his talk sank deep and and his friends want changed many attitudes, then Mr. Sinatra to hold on to and they has a much wider field to put over his lesson on his movie audiences. Then, too, he they may feel embarrassed constantly and in all parts of the country. Louis and for them-I sincerely trust in Mr. Sinatra's next appearances. That pride in any part of the South he will feel

Louis, both as a fighter and, even more as a man, is a precious asset and I sincerely hope that Louis will not destroy it by lending himself to the scheming influence that want the public to believe that they, and they alone, have all the answers regarding the treatment of various racial and religious groups.

For to do so would make difficult the purpose of making our mental changes necessary in education for the purpose of making our schools serve the cause of democracy for all.

How fundamental these changes must be was highlighted by the Frank Sinatra assembly in Benjamin Franklin High, the school in which an every day occurrence among boys developed into a tense racial disturbance. The aftermath of the incident was the participation of the students in the Columbus Day parade to show the New York public that despite the incident, which involved only a small number of the student body, there exists in the school a friendliness and a get-along-together attitude in the major portion of the student body made up of White and Negro, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic.

Asks Prejudice Be Eradicated

NEW YORK.—The responsibility for eradicating race prejudice and discriminatory practices from American life rest upon every man, woman and child in the country, points out famous contralto Marian Anderson in the November True Confessions.

Recalling her 1939 exclusion from Washington's DAR - owned Constitution Hall, which recently barred Hazel Scott, pianist wife of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Miss Anderson believes:

"America can arrive at tolerance and brotherhood only if each of us is willing to do what he can to achieve them."

America's children, the singer says, give her the greatest faith in her country's future. Recently, Miss Anderson found a girl of 13 waiting at the stage door of her concert hall.

"Tell me," the child queried, "is there anything I can do to bring about better understanding between your people and mine?"

Born in one of the poorest sections of Philadelphia, Marian Anderson had no money for singing lessons. At six, she joined the Baptist church choir and sang there until she had turned 18. A "Marian Anderson Fund," built of nickel and dime contributions from the people of her church, started the singer on her way.

"My life," Marian Anderson insists, "is proof of my people's innate greatness, as a young country, has inherited some prejudice from older times. But today we are examining ideas to see if they suit us. In this generation or the next, tolerance, justice and equality, the ideas of our forefathers, and the aims for which our soldiers fought side by side, will be within the reach of us all."

GOOD SPOTS IN THE SOUTH

Dear Bill: I want Cpl. Harry H. Denhard (PM, July 22) to know that there are in the South many people who want justice for all races.

There is an increasing tendency among our young people to think in terms of changes in our attitude toward the Negro.

The loud and conspicuous voices which the corporal has heard in camps and from Congress do not represent all of the South.

Constructive attitudes are taking shape in organizations, books and conversations.

I do not question the authenticity of Richard Wright's *Black Boy*, but that does not represent the whole people even of Hinds County, Mis-

issippi, where Richard Wright suffered such injustice and where I spent my happy childhood playing with little colored children and treating them as kindly as I did my white companions.

I am not trying to defend the shameful conduct in the South. I am merely trying to say that there are good spots as well as rotten ones and that there are many people in the South who would like to see a drastic change where the treatment of the Negro is concerned.

Baylor University, Waco, Texas
SARA LOWREY

Teaching For A Free Society

Excellent good sense was talked by Dr. E. T. McSWAIN, professor of education at Northwestern University, when he addressed the Fifth District Education Association in Louisville. He drew an important distinction between education and learning.

Pleading for the development of "disciplined skepticism" among students, Dr. McSWAIN urged teachers to train boys and girls to examine facts rather than just to swallow them whole. A healthy questioning of sources, he points out, would reveal many fallacies in the information which pours in a stream upon the American people.

"Can a person be educated and practice racial discrimination?" he asks. "Can a person be educated and sneeringly dub someone 'foreigner?'"

This approach tallies with certain conclusions of a report on general education in a free society recently released by a distinguished group of Harvard educators. It follows a hopeful trend in American education. Facts packed into a student's mind have a way of eroding badly with time, but the student who is genuinely taught to think for himself is prepared not only for the delights of further learning but for the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy.

Washington Just Can't Understand a Man With Ideals

By ALEXANDER H. UHL
Washington Bureau

8-29-45

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A man comes down to Washington, fights for American principles of racial fair play, talks a good straight line of American democracy and what do you suppose is the one burning question that a lot of Washington is asking?

It's:

N.Y. N.Y.

"Who's behind him? What's the racket?"

Which is a fine commentary on American cynicism and the inability of a good many of us to understand that there are still a lot of people in the world who are willing to fight and get themselves killed if necessary for their principles.

I don't know whether anyone is "behind" Edward Bykowski, former Navy pharmacist's mate from Brooklyn and Purple Heart veteran, who is down here picketing Sen. Bilbo for those "Dear Dago" and "Dear Kike" letters. But I do know that Bykowski talks a good line of honest Americanism that isn't going to do Washington a bit of harm and that can help answer the questions of many Americans who are fond of asking, in a hopeless voice, "What can I do about such things?"

Bykowski gave a little press conference yesterday and afterward went out to picket Bilbo's apartment in the Capitol Towers, although Bilbo himself is still in Mississippi. He said that he wanted Bilbo to retract his "dago" and "kike" letters and he added that he would welcome the help of any other ex-service men who wanted to pitch in and help fight racial discrimination.

He's a 6-foot-4, pleasant looking fellow with his left leg still in an iron brace. There's still "sponge cake," as the Navy calls Japanese shrapnel, in it, and he limps along on a black ebony cane that one of his hospital friends gave him.

He started off by showing us his medical discharge and other credentials because, as he put it, some of the newspapers had said that a "man who called himself a war veteran was down here picketing Bilbo" and he wanted to make sure that we didn't think he was a phony.

"People ask me why I'm doing this," he said. "I'll tell you why. When I was aboard the Vincennes (Navy cruiser sunk in the South Pacific) working in the hospital, I knew what it meant for all of us to stick together—Negro, Jews and Catholic. I've had men die in my arms and I wasn't happy to see them go.

"Some of those Bilbo letters stirred me. I remember a Jewish boy who came to us with his chest crushed. We knew that he was going to die. In his hand was a Jewish six-pointed star and in his pocket was a picture of his wife and kid. It was a picture taken in a kitchen and there was a cake with one candle on it. I know he'd never seen his kid. We'd been out more than a year.

"And I don't think I ran up against a more courageous man than a colored boy we used to call Sunshine. He had his arm blown off. We put a tourniquet on it and even then he insisted on passing up ammunition to the men who needed it.

"When I saw the kind of things that Bilbo was doing,

after the things I'd seen, I swore that I would do my best to fight him because I felt he was destroying the very things we had fought for."

The Times-Herald man, at this point, wanted to know if he was referring to the letters that Bilbo had written in reply to the "insulting" letters he had received. Bykowski said that he meant the "Dear Dago" and "Dear Kike" letters and, without blinking at the indirect defense of Bilbo, went on.

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"When I got out of the hospital and got my medical discharge, I told my wife that I was coming down to Washington and do what I could to shame Bilbo for the things he was doing. And that's why I'm here."

He said that he had received a couple of threatening telephone calls after he had picketed the Senate Office Building on Monday and he insisted that he was completely on his own, that no one was back of him, that he had received offers of money and other support as well as invitations to dinners, but that he had refused them. He added that he had \$69 a month compensation and \$100 left over from his discharge pay and that he thought it would see him through. The only help he wanted, he said, was the support of other service men.

When we went out, there were two or three reporters waiting for the elevator.

"The big point," one of them was saying, "is who's behind him?"

Well, if that's the big point, I muffed the story. Because all I could figure out was that young Bykowski takes America seriously enough to think that racial discrimination is a disgrace to America and that he's mad enough to do something about it.



Bykowski

YOUNG SINATRA

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama 10-4-45
We are not admirers of the singing style of Frank Sinatra, but it seems that he has plenty of swooning admirers without us. The young women who tear his clothes for souvenirs and make unearthly noises when he sings should be sufficient audience for any performer.

However, Mr. Sinatra has become a preacher of tolerance, and for that we admire him. He is telling his youthful audiences that prejudice is a bad thing, bad for the minorities that are victims of prejudice, and bad for those who allow their minds to become warped by indulging in intolerance of others.

Sinatra asked his radio audience the other night: "My father came from Italy. But I'm an American and should I hate your father, Tommy, because he came from Ireland or France or Russia? Wouldn't I be a fathead?"

Unfortunately, there are plenty of "fat-heads" in America who are assiduously preaching hate of various groups of our neighbors. We are glad to hear young Sinatra speaking out against such hate. He reaches a large audience and may be far more influential than a dozen preachers and writers trying to do the same thing.

Third Award The Worker For Sinatra

Frank Sinatra, whose RKO Radio non-profit featurette *The House I Live In* is now on the nation's screens, has been unanimously elected to receive the first annual Golden Slipper Unity award in Philadelphia on Dec. 10.

The Golden Slipper Unity award will be made yearly to the person making the outstanding contribution towards promoting racial, religious and national harmony and understanding.

This is the third honor heaped on Sinatra. For his part in the making of *The House I Live In* he recently received an award by the Bureau for Intercultural Education and one by the Common Council for American Unity.

Race Relations

An emergency program to detect racial friction, prevent and suppress race riots, is outlined in "Race Riots Aren't Necessary," Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 107, prepared by Alfred McClury in co-operation with the American Council on Race Relations.

Thirty-five national organizations with wide experience in the problem have contributed ideas and suggestions. The report advises that racial friction can best be dissolved by a steady attack on the segregation of minorities in overcrowded and substandard slum areas where there is no opportunity for good inter-group relations to develop out of harmonious living; and by providing full employment and a strong FEPC to safeguard minority rights.

In a race relations crisis, the pamphlet recommends an emergency committee of civic leaders and workers in touch with minority groups. After the emergency has passed, two long range organizations are suggested—one appointed by the governor to coordinate fact-finding and planning; the other a civic interracial committee to stimulate citizen pressure behind the government body, both working to eliminate the causes of tension.

Finally, the report suggests that each American check the genuineness of his own racial understanding by cultivating at least one friend in each of several racial groups.

On the Credit Side

Gains may be chalked up for training facilities and job opportunities for Negro nurses, growing out of the war emergency demand and the efforts made by professional organizations to integrate the Negro nurse into the total war effort, according to an article by Estelle Massey Riddle, R.N., and Josephine Nelson in the August *American Journal of Nursing*. The 8,000 registered Negro nurses constitute only 2.9 percent of all nurses, but the enrollment of Negro student nurses has jumped 135 percent over the 1939 figure, and now totals 2,600.

To implement a program seeking to create new opportunities for Negro girls in nursing schools and hospitals and to raise training standards, a special Negro unit of the National Nursing Council was

set up in 1943. The next year, a conference of presidents and administrative deans of Negro colleges was held at Dillard University, under the auspices of this unit. A direct result of the conference was an appropriation of \$100,000 by the Oklahoma legislature for Negro nurse education. The unit also prepared a list of the schools that admitted Negro students, and persuaded eighteen additional schools to accept them.

In the public health field, where the need for Negro nurses is great, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing is trying to improve opportunities for professional promotion through its committee on Negro nursing.

Several Negro colleges, in areas where the need is greatest, are planning to develop nursing schools on a collegiate level. Dillard University has graduated its first class receiving a nursing degree, while Tuskegee Institute plans a course.

A five-year research project is being carried on by the Medical College of Virginia, which includes the St. Phillip Nursing School for Negroes.

During the war, many hospitals have employed Negro nurses for the first time. In Detroit, formerly only four institutions under the department of hospitals employed Negroes. Now all do. Twenty-six hospitals in New York accepted Negro nurses for the first time. The Army Nurse Corps has included 440 Negroes, the Navy Nurse Corps, four.

Committee of 100

Complete equality, before the law, in security of person, and in human dignity, is the aim of the American Negro, writes Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a reprint of "The American Negro Wants Full Equality." This pamphlet is issued by the "Committee of 100," which, under the chairmanship of William A. Neilson, former president of Smith College, is seeking funds for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., "to make an America of justice and equality for our Negro fellow citizens."

Answering those who accuse Negro leaders of using the war to create racial friction, Mr. Wilkins points out that as early as 1909, the NAACP called for social and political equality, a goal which has always been "the very warp and woof of Negro life." Education of the

American people to a condemnation of race-prejudice strike of high school students in Gary, Ind., one may safely assume that a majority of the strikers are male. The girl students who heard his appeal for tolerance, according to the dispatches, properly "screamed, shouted, whistled, stamped their feet and a few even sobbed." This, of course, is an incidental reflection, and is not intended as speaking lightly of the young singer's valiant try. We prefer to believe that the publicity element of his visit to Gary under the circumstances was secondary. There is much evidence that the social consciousness of The Voice is genuine, and it is just as plain that no situation ever needed more badly such good offices as SINATRA supplied in connection with the strike at the Froebel High School.

College of Surgeons

Dr. George D. Thorne, Negro physician of New York City, who, on application to the American College of Surgeons for membership last May, was informed by the executive secretary that membership was not being conferred on Negroes at that time, has recently received an application blank, as have two other New York Negro doctors.

At the time of the rebuff last spring, the New York County Medical Society publicly criticized the ACS. In a recent statement Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, assistant director of the ACS, said: "There has been no reversal of policy by the American College of Surgeons. It is true that we have admitted a very few Negroes in the past years, but at the present time there is no discrimination as to color and the same qualifications must be presented in the case of all applicants for fellowships."

New Housing

An expansion in housing facilities for Negroes is reported by the city health department in Baltimore. Today there are 2,800 Negro families in the 8,200 new permanent housing units operated by the city housing authority. A few years ago, fewer than 150 of all houses in the city originally had been built for Negroes.

In the proposed long range housing program which the city has submitted to Washington, 4,500 of the new units contemplated are planned for Negro occupancy, 2,900 for whites.

A new housing community has been created for Negroes at Cherry Hill, where 600 dwellings are under construction by the housing authority and 684 by private builders, with a new school, lighting, water, and street paving provided by the city.

The Voice Raised Against Prejudice

In light of the regrettable news that

FRANK SINATRA has failed to conciliate the race-prejudice strike of high school students in Gary, Ind., one may safely assume that a majority of the strikers are male. The girl students who heard his appeal for tolerance, according to the dispatches, properly "screamed, shouted, whistled, stamped their feet and a few even sobbed."

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However, if there is any virtue in the truth, SINATRA's effort may yet bear good fruit. It may help toward a better understanding of the unpleasant issue to recall his statement to the students (and to note that there was no denial of it) that persons who had nothing to do with the strike in the beginning have taken charge of it.

Only this aid and encouragement from dubious and shadowy quarters would explain the otherwise incredible action of 800 or so teen-agers in staying away from classes and picketing the school for several weeks in protest against (1) the enrollment of a large number of Negroes in the school, in a State and city where this sort of thing is normal, and (2) alleged, but not proved, favoritism by the school principal to the colored students. Louisville, Ky.

It would seem that parents and substantial citizens, out of responsibility to the school, the children and the community would have influenced a return to order long ago, unless they also countenance the demonstration. In this case, there is indeed reason to be concerned, no less than for a source of physical contagion.

Dr. Mays Cited Atlanta Daily World For Work On Atlanta, Ga. Race Relations

Dr. Benjamin E Mays of Morehouse College is the recipient of Letter Magazine's One Hundred Dollar Award "in recognition of his outstanding qualities in promoting racial friendship and understanding and his devotion to the education and development of his fellow members of the Negro race."

The award was made at Berea College in Kentucky by President Francis Hutchins, following a sermon by Dr. Mays to the students and faculty of that institution.

Children of Many Races
Pictured for Yule Cards
NEW YORK—Children of many races appear on a Christmas card published by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational and Christian Churches. The gray-toned cards are \$5 for 100 with envelopes. Orders may be placed with the Race Relations Division, AMA, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn.

Negro Paper Announces 1945 P. M. Racial Amity Honor Roll

The Chicago *Defender*, national weekly newspaper, published for for her frank approach to racial Negroes, announced its annual matters in the world of government honor roll of leading Americans and journalism.

who distinguished themselves in **Irving Mollison**, Judge of the 1945 by improving race relations. Federal Customs Court, for winning the first Federal judgeship ever given a Negro in the continental United States.

The list:
Frederick W. Bond, teacher, for his heroic fight to bring democracy to the school system of Missouri and his editorship of magazine *The Negro*. **Branch Rickey**, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers, for breaking the long-time unwritten color line in the big leagues and signing a Negro ballplayer.

Sterling Brown, professor of English, Howard University, first Negro teacher to be named to Vassar College. **Jackie Robinson**, baseball player, for winning the honor of being the first Negro signed to play in organized baseball.

Ralph Bunche, U. S. State Dept., for efficient work in the State Dept. which led to his appointment and the U. S. Anglo-Caribbean Commission. **Hazel Scott**, pianist, for fighting the DAR's race bias.

Benjamin A. Davis Jr., New York City Councilman, for his one-man war against intolerance and hate all over the country.

Robert R. Taylor, chairman, Chicago Housing Authority, for his fearless fight for Negro rights which won him the support of New York voters for a second term in the fight against segregated housing.

Todd Duncan, singer, for his constant battling against the color line in music which brought him the honor of being the first Negro singer to appear in opera in New York.

John Wildberg, Broadway producer, for presenting *Anna Lucasta*. **Walter Winchell**, newspaper columnist, for continual fair-minded presentation of the Negro in his column and radio program.

James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, for his honesty and sincerity in moving swiftly to break long-standing racial discrimination in the U. S. Navy.

James Gow and Arnaud D'Usseau, playwrights, for their play *Deep Are the Roots*.

Charles Houston, former member of the FEPC, for resigning from FEPC and focusing national attention on the failures of both parties to make good their pledges to support the fair job agency.

Robert Hutchins, chancellor, University of Chicago, for his wisdom in relating the race question to the broader problems of today through his administration at the University of Chicago.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, for his consistent stand against discrimination in all Government agencies.

Danny Kaye, radio and movie comedian, for taking the lead in breaking down racial barriers in radio with a program that features a Negro and ignores racial stereotypes.

Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago, for his initiative in building the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations into a potent community force.

Democracy Defined

Sirs: *Time Magazine*
The writer went overseas three years ago as a soldier, and is now in northern Italy. His opinions have markedly changed in two principal respects: racial and political. For him these two things are now one. His definition of democracy is: a skillfully adjusted freedom of the individual to the maximum degree in accord with orderliness and minimum poverty.

The writer once believed that the sum total of the individual civic intelligences of any group of normal men & women formed a group intelligence level that made this definition of democracy workable. He still thinks it is the best form of government for America, composed as it is of many races. But he is now convinced that no one breed of man is singly capable of free and unmonitored self-government. *7-30-45*

The ultimate cause of the second World War is not found in forms of government, or in bad leadership. The collective level of Europe's civic intelligence has to this day merited nothing better. . . .

There is the situation, as this one man sees it. The obvious steps to better it are: 1) education of the world's masses, to lift the level of collective international civic intelligence; 2) intermingling of the races.

Excuse me, if I've stepped on anyone's toes.

Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE SLEICHER
Lieutenant, U.S.A.

% Postmaster
New York City

Breaking Inter-Racial Bars Through Medium of Music

By GERTRUDE STOUGHTON

SAN FRANCISCO.—When Mayor Bowron spoke recently of "breaking interracial bars through music," he was echoed by a young man from Boston who has not only seen it done, but who has done it himself with a massed chorus of fifteen hundred voices.

He is slim, brown-faced Dr. Malcolm D. Benders, director of the Attucks Chorus in Boston, who is visiting Los Angeles. The Attucks Chorus was started in 1935 for a celebration in memory of Crispus Attucks, a Negro, and the first American to fall in the Revolutionary War. This group, named by Mayor Tobin as the official chorus of the city of Boston, has toured the New England states and eastern Canada regularly for over eight years and was called on by Governor Saltonstall to sing at all important state functions while he was governor of Massachusetts.

The Attucks Chorus sings mixed programs, with Bach, Chopin, Sibelius and others, but always ends up with Negro spirituals, always sung without instrumental accom-

paniment. Spirituals, Dr. Benders believes, are the most fluent medium to express mass emotion, either traditional or spontaneous.

The Attucks Chorus has taken part in the Berkshire Music Festival directed by Sergei Koussevitsky. During the war they did a daily radio war bond show, with the theme song "Wings Over Jordan."

The high point in Dr. Benders' career, however—the thing to which all his other work led up—was his directorship of Boston's International Music Festival. On this occasion, many individual choruses compete against each other and finally merge in mass singing which has been a very impressive thing, with this young director at the controls.

Benders believes that a similar undertaking on the West Coast could well be held in the Hollywood Bowl, merging the many church choirs, Negro and other, and national choral groups in the Los Angeles area.

The soft-spoken, mercurial young conductor doesn't profess to be much of a singer himself, but he has al-

most uncanny talent for drawing music out of others. Born in Wilmington, N. C., he grew up in Boston, where the music appreciation program of the city schools started him on his way. However, he says he could play the little parlor melodeon in his home before he could read. *8-1-45*

He has had a thorough musical education at Boston University and the Boston Conservatory, but he still thinks that one of the most valuable parts of his training was his study of Negro folk music at Hampton Institute under Dr. Nathaniel Dett. *Daily Worker*

His wife is the concert soprano Eleanor Bailey, and of their three little girls, two have absolute pitch. Family music, folk music, and church music are still close to Benders, to whom choral singing is the highest expression of a people's art.

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

By TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

THERE is no more un-Christian theory than that of gradualism in the matter of improving race relations. The early Christians who converted the Roman Empire from paganism to Christ were not gradualists. They wanted Christianity for everyone immediately. They changed minds and hearts swiftly by dying willingly for Christ. It was their contempt for death that won over the pagans. They were not prudent, like the pussyfooting pseudo Christians of today. They were not cowards, nor were they cautious. They were reckless. Thus it was said of them, "See how they love one another."

The conversion of Dixie to Christ needs men and women like those gored to death by beasts in Nero's amphitheatres. Race prejudice and its evil fruits of segregation and discrimination are so obviously un-Christian that only an idiot or a white Southerner of the ilk of Bilbo or Eastland can believe otherwise.

Any notion that Christianity is the religion of the white South is a pure fiction, and a most repellent fiction. Most white Southerners have no more conception of Christ's way of life than first century Romans had. Race pride is diametrically opposed to humility and to universal brotherhood.

THE GREAT Christian crusade for these times is one aimed at bringing Christ to Dixie. The time for half measures and "prudence" is past. The hour for the Christian revolution has arrived.

Northern white clergymen, Protestant and Catholic, should even now be bombarding Southern white clergymen with demands that they cease their cowardice and hypocrisy and either preach equality in Christ or confess they're fakers. The Northern white clergy should demand specifically that the Southern white clergy promptly abolish segregation in the House of God as being a blasphemy and a mockery.

Conferences should be held for uniting Negro and white churches in each denomination, and the idea that there should be Negro churches and white churches should be condemned in favor of Christian and therefore interracial churches. Any clergyman holding out for jim crowism should be unfrocked promptly. White persons refusing to sit next to Negroes in interracial churches should be publicly excommunicated.

THE LETHARGY and tepidity of the vast majority of the white clergy is an open public scandal that is creating a public stench. Too many seek comfort and mouth prudence and gradualism because they don't want to be disturbed.



Mr. Le Berthon

There is no sound order in Dixie. There is nothing upon which to build justice for all. It will be necessary to first seek God's justice.

Those who talk of a gradual re-education of the South through the press, the radio, the movies and college curricula are wearisome issue-dodgers. Do they mean the kept press, the kept radio, the kept movies, the kept colleges, all prostitutes working for big business? Do they expect to advance the cause of Christ through the willing cooperation of intellectual prostitutes?

THE TIME for the white man to prove the Christianity he mouths is now. Now is always the time to love Christ, to see Christ's face in all faces, be they fair or dark. Not next month or next year or gradually. Is someone afraid to die for Christ? Millions of lives have been snuffed out all over the world in the bloody global war now raging for lesser causes. Persons die like flies every day of all manner of ailments or by slipping in bathtubs or being hit by automobiles. Why not die for something one believes in, or better, for someone one believes in? Has Christ not promised His Kingdom to those who really love Him?

There is much fear of Communism among the clergy. Perfect love, such as that required to bring Christ to the white South, will cast out that fear, and cast out Communism. Without such love, that which so many of the white clergy fear will come to pass.

LOVE NEVER fears the consequences, even the possibility of failure to immediately achieve results. What counts is the intention in the heart, the act of love, the manifesting of Christ. Any white clergyman who believes in racial discrimination and segregation is an enemy of Christ—and a worse enemy than Joe Stalin.

SINATRA AND RACE PREJUDICE

Sirs: *LIFE Chicago, Ill*

I wish to censure LIFE for its tone in reporting Frank Sinatra's efforts to promote interracial understanding at the Gary, Ind. high school (LIFE, Nov. 12). LIFE was very disparaging and sneering toward Mr. Sinatra. With such truly American efforts as his so few and far between, they need

Gradualism in Race Relations Most Un-Christian Theory

H. DAVID HAMMOND

Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, N. J.

Sirs:

... How anyone can agree with the birdbrain who wrote this is beyond me. ... When Negroes are put to white folks' equal, I quit! May LIFE never publish another article like this to louse up their excellent magazine.

ARLIE WHARTON
Lipan, Texas

Sirs: *12-3-45*

... It's too bad that some people consider themselves better than others!

URSULA PELS
Bangor, Maine

Sirs:

... Frank Sinatra is to be commended. ... Thanks to LIFE for reporting his activities in behalf of racial tolerance. It should be a challenge to all of us to join in this fight to recapture the spirit of true democracy. . . .

WALTER DUNCAN
Mount Berry, Ga.

Sirs:

... Does Froebel High School's curriculum include a course in American history? The Civil War ended in 1865.

RUTH LERNER
THELMA STEIR

Boston, Mass.

Sirs: *12-3-45*

... Am I living in Nazi Germany? . . .

ROBERT HAIDUKIEWICZ
Gardner, Mass.

Sirs:

... If they would send a couple of those screwballs to my school, Brooklyn Technical High School, we'd teach them what democracy really means. . . .

... Our student-government president is a Negro and our vice-president is a white boy. You should see how those two get along. The school has never had better student-government cooperation. *12-3-45*

... All I can end with is that maybe someday before the end of the world people will not even know what the word intolerance means. (Ha, ha! Boy, am I kidding myself!)

SEYMOUR PORTEGAL
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Racial Issue Defeated Him, Declares Aubrey Williams

Chicago Defender - 11th. 4-7-48

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — The rejection of Aubrey Williams by the U. S. Senate for the post of Rural Electrification Administrator by a vote of 52 to 36 is proof that those who dare champion the "common man" are doomed to the guillotine by those lawmakers.

Williams told the Defender, in an exclusive interview, that the lesson to be learned by Negroes from the bitter congressional fight over his appointment is that their "friends are as much in need of support among Negroes as Negroes are in need of their friends in power. Unless the Negro sticks to his true friends, then he is not going to have many of them in power," Williams warned.

Viewing the situation philosophically, the former NYA head said he believed his defeat "was a part of the general struggle for a better life for our people that started back under Theodore Roosevelt."

Henry A. Wallace, whose appointment as secretary of commerce was likewise made the target for censure among the senate reactionaries, declared: "I suspect that Aubrey's greatest sin was that he believed in the brotherhood of man, and that human erosion is just as important to combat as soil erosion."

First Lady Says Fight

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said she refused to consider Mr. Williams' rejection as defeat because it has served to highlight a situation that should long ago have been brought to the attention of the nation. "We don't realize until it is forced on us that we have to fight—we have to fight every step of the way. We can't leave it to others—we've got to do it ourselves," the First Lady stated.

Williams' views on race were used as a sort of red flag before bull's eyes to hide the real objections of his opponents, the defeated candidate averred. Regardless of the districts from which they come and irrespective of partisan or geographic lines, politicians vote on issues and men, not in blind party blocs.

Republican leaders, including Vandenberg and Ferguson of Michigan; Burton and Taft of Ohio; Willis and Capeheart of Indiana; Brooks of Illinois and Smith and Hawkes of New Jersey, all hailing from districts with large Negro populations, went down the line with such Southern Democratic reactionaries as Bilbo of Mississippi and McKellar of Tennessee.

While such Southern Democrats as Ellender of Louisiana, Hill Maybank and Johnson of South Carolina; Barkley of Kentucky; Pepper of Florida and Hoey of North Carolina took the lead in the fight for Williams' confirmation. They were joined by northern Democrats and four Republicans, Aiken of Vermont; Langer and Young of North Dakota, and Morse of Oregon.

1946 A-Comin'
The National Non-Partisan League through its president, John Sengstacke, served notice on these Republican opponents that as far as the league was concerned the only issue in the Williams' fight was the race issue, and that the league would consider a vote against Aubrey Williams to be in opposition to his racial views which they would remember, come 1946.

Taft, seeking to get his neck out from under this noose, disavowed fighting Williams on the race issue, but on the grounds that he "is wholly and perfectly unqualified." This excuse was rather unconvincing, since nothing was brought out during the hearings before the Senate Agriculture committee to substantiate his claim.

Williams said his competence had been hardly an issue in the whole Senate debate which lasted for five days, and that "race, creed, and color issues" had been the mainstay of the opposition.

Negro groups can never forget the unequivocal answers which Mr. Williams gave to pointed questions propounded by those who would disqualify him. When Senator Bilbo asked him whether he was one of the parties that led the President to "issue his famous order 8802 he replied, "I did as much as I could to persuade him to issue that order."

And then to clarify his attitude, he told Senator Bilbo if a Negro worker who has all the qualifications applies for a job that is open and is discriminated against because he is a Negro, "then I think the Federal government has the responsibility of stopping that kind of treatment. I think if we have in this country what we call a democracy," Mr. Williams continued, "then there should be no discrimination against people on the basis of their religion or their color; that it should be a man's ability to perform a certain piece of work that should govern."

Not Mealy-mouthed

Commenting on this and other statements made before the committee, Mr. Williams told the De-

fender that he was "careful to use words that had but one meaning." He said that he was "simply being true and not mealy-mouthed, so that everybody could get their case stated."

It should be pointed out that Senator Bushfield (R. So. Dak.) furnished Mississippi's willing stooge with his ammunition to do this next piece of knifing. Later Bilbo branded Williams a "Negro lover."

The words "equality" and "democracy" have always had but one meaning for Aubrey Williams. As National Youth Administrator he set a precedent in Federal administration heretofore unheard. The program of the agency was operated on an enforced policy of equality of opportunity for all who came under its jurisdiction.

Mr. Williams said his administration was simply an "illustration of what you can do with people when you get at the head of Federal bureaus a few folks who will see that the program is fairly and equably handled."

It is his feeling that Negroes have been excluded from a great many benefits for so long, that he will not be able to secure his fair share unless there is some fair arrangement to balance up the conditions mitigating against him.

"In other words, both races must be brought toe to toe on the same starting line before we can say we are giving him an equal opportunity. Each must start from the same point," he believes. Because the Negro is already trailing, his philosophy logically implies that the Negro should not only be provided funds equal to those provided for whites but more, to make up for his present deficiency.

He made a practical application of this philosophy in the allocation of funds for the NYA student work program. Because Negroes for so long had been denied opportunities for higher education due to their low level of income, Negro colleges were not only allotted regular college aid funds determined by the same quota formula as for whites, but a special Negro college fund was established totaling \$609,930 during the period 1936-1943, enabling thereby an additional 4,118 Negro youth to share in the benefits of higher education.

The opportunities for technical training which the NYA offered Negro youth are almost legendary. The interstate transfer of Negro youth from areas of labor surplus to areas of labor shortage at the expense of the government set a

new pattern in making manpower available to war industries.

His friends gave a victory dinner in honor of his rejection. National Farmer's union president, James Patton who presided, said it was a victory dinner because he considered Mr. Williams' rejection as just the first battle in a "total war of issues to decide whether this country is to conduct itself for the people instead of the vested interests and racial bigots."

Charles W. Ervin, CIO newspaper representative, said, "The Tories think they have dug Aubrey Williams' political grave. They are in for a rude awakening. Some of the so-called 'distinguished' senators who were members of the lynching party may find themselves 'extinguished' senators in 1946."



AUBREY WILLIAMS

JUSTICE FOR NEGROES

Sirs:

I don't know whether Navy man James P. O'Bryan of Mississippi, your correspondent of the Oct. 29 issue of LIFE, holds any medals for valor, but whether he does or not, he surely deserves one for his brave and just attitude toward the Negro. I say brave because, coming from Mississippi, he must know how unpopular it is to hold such views. None but the most courageous would publicly admit that the Negro has any rights.

... If we of the South would stop ranting about intermarriage and social equality and help the Negro to better his living and working conditions, I think we would find that in a few years most of our racial problems would disappear.

Culpeper, Va.

J. R. GURIM

"Effects Of Prejudice"

May I add my voice in praise and thanks to The Post "for leadership which it has provided in its editorial columns in the fight for decent, democratic treatment of the Americans of Japanese ancestry," to quote the language of Undersecretary Fortas in the issue of the ninth instant. And may I also use The Post as medium through which to thank Mr. Fortas for his article, in which he so ably points out the folly of indulging in racial prejudice.

The writer of this letter was born and reared in the Deep South—sometimes spoken of as the "Black Belt," and has observed the cruel effects of this influence upon members of the Negro race. As a member of the legal profession which has, or should have for its chief aim, the promotion of justice in the world, I have been forced to cry out in anguish many times when I have seen prejudice completely overthrow reason and honor both in and out of the courts in this and other sections of the South. But of course, this, the chief of man's follies, is world-wide in its scope. From Calvary to the so-called "trials" now being held in Europe and Asia justification is sought and found for putting to death human beings who have been prejudged by their fellow men.

It has been said that the law of the land (in the United States) "is a law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after a fair hearing." While there have been many departures from this standard in these United States, the fact that we have such an ideal as our central thought in the administration of justice has been of inestimable value to mankind—to spread this thought and back the ideal up with performance both at home and abroad is the supreme challenge to the human race.

Frank Sinatra to Talk for Racial Harmony

4-14-45
Popular Crooner Turns From Microphone to Stump for Democracy

WHAT'S BACK OF DECISION?—Adviser says Frankie, who is 27, was rejected for the Army but is still serving the boys overseas if he creates good-will in America.

Singer who is reported to have beaten several Southern white cafe owners who refused to serve a colored musician in his party, has this to say: "If we don't prevent hostility from growing between the races, our boys overseas are

By MICHAEL CARTER

NEW YORK — When a top-ranking radio star says, "If talking for racial harmony interferes with my career, then I say, to hell with my career," he's news. Frank Sinatra, whose bland voice evokes squeals of orgasmic de-

Even his Max Factor broadcasts are casually interlarded with plugs for democracy.

After talking to some of Sinatra's Hoboken, N. J., friends, and George Evans, his counsellor and associate here, and also to a pair of Sinatra's colored musicians, Specs Powell, drummer, and Al Hall, bass fiddle, I guess I understand something about Frank Sinatra. The colored musicians are typical of Sinatra. He insists on having colored men in his orchestra.

George Evans explains Sinatra likes this:

Parents Unbraced

"Frankie is practically a kid himself. He was born and reared at 225 Monroe Street in Hoboken, N. J., that's a mixed neighborhood and his parents, who were Italians, let him play with any honest kid in the neighborhood. Although they were Catholics, his parents tolerated other people's religions and never question Frank's habit of brining home colored or Jewish boys.

"He grew up with these kids' he learned to love them. Akid on his block was a 'right guy' or he wasn't: he was a good first baseman, or he was not so good. But a kid was never colored, or white he was just a kid and Frank accepted them like that.

"It wasn't until Frank grew up and looked for work that he discovered other people had crazy ideas about race. He learned that the black kids grew into something called colored people, and they weren't treated right. He couldn't understand it.

"He's never understood it. He finds it even less comprehensible now when white and colored people are fighting overseas for the same things—peace, jobs and freedom.

Helping GI's Overseas

"That, I guess describes his background except for one thing no education to speak of.

"Another reason why Frankie made this decision to work for

racial harmony is this: Frankie is 27, he wanted to go in the army, he was turned down. Well he's still serving the boys overseas if he creates good will in America.

Evans and I left his office and drove down Broadway in Sinatra's cruiser like Buick roadster. We met Sinatra at the Columbia Broadcasting Studio where he was rehearsing.

After introductions, Sinatra said:

Scores Discrimination

"It's a shame to use a people's music and discriminate against the people who created it. There's not a white musician in America who doesn't use music of colored composers or who hasn't been influenced by Duke Ellington. No matter what our race or religion, we like the music colored have given America. It's American music.

"There are scores more reasons why we should accept the races of mankind on a solid footing. No scientist in the world can look at a human brain and say its white, Catholic, Jew or colored. It's the same with blood.

Suggestion for Red Cross

I told him the Red Cross didn't think so.

"Really? he asked. "Well, why don't they read some books about it? That's not only silly, it's insulting to separate blood on the basis of skin color.

"When white and colored boys spill their blood in Germany and the South Pacific it's all the same color and it's also the same in a chemist's test tube." He cited some books he had read on blood plasma.

Interested in Books on Race

He also said he had read Myrdal's "American Dilemma," Richard Wright's "Black Boy" and the AFRO.

Since he spoke of these books and the paper with such youthful enthusiasm, I asked him about his reading habits. "I never had an education," he said, but I read all the books I can get on race. My hotel room is full of them."

going to come back to bloodshed. If Hitler can use his influence for evil, then I, with American youth, can perhaps use my influence for good." Sinatra calls Red Cross blood plasma policy "not only silly but insulting."

light from his youthful admirers, said just that. He has even abandoned all of his commercial appearances except his sustaining Max Factor-sponsored broadcast to take a self-directed speaking tour of the country.

Since he attributes the genesis of prejudice in an individual to parents, I asked him what children should do with race hating elders.

"I tell the young people to whom I am privileged to speak, that if their elders teach them falsehoods which defeat the purpose of America, then a stop should be put to it."

Beat J.C. Cafe Owner

Many persons had told me a fight Sinatra had with a white man who refused to serve a colored musician in his party. I asked about this: "Well, I did what any American would do," he evaded.

Unfortunately, Sinatra did not react in an American manner. He beat up the jim-crow cafe owner. From reliable sources I learned this has happen four times and Sinatra has won all the fights.

Discussing his reading habits, Sinatra said, "I have read things that startled me. If we don't prevent hostility from growing between the races, our boys overseas are going to come back to bloodshed. Have you ever read The History of Bigotry in the United States? It frightens you.

"Must Practice Democracy"

"Our country was founded on basic principles of democracy, but we have gotten away from some of them. We must practice our ideal belief that all men are created equal.

"I don't want to appear dramatic, but let's put it this way. There is a strong feeling for democracy in America. We have accustomed ourselves to democratic words and ideals if not practices. So, if Hitler can use his influence for evil, then I, with American youth, can perhaps use my influence for good."

Would Wipe Out Prejudice

Colin Simpson, an Australian journalist who was also interviewing Sinatra, asked, "If you were president of the United States what would you do about prejudice."

"Sinatra brightly responded, "Why I'd wipe it out. It's not an organized thing and when a coun-

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

Frank Sinatra is an American phenomenon of the 20th Century because he is the contemporary Pied Piper of a large section of American youth. Without the microphone, this mild voiced young man would hardly be a vocal success, but in front of a mike youth loves him.

It is indeed fortunate that he is on the side of ethnic democracy. Organizations can reach him for speaking engagements by writing to: George Evans, 1775 Broadway, New York City.

There is one stipulation: Sinatra, who accepted no fees for this, insists that he not be advertised as a speaker in any other manner. This is either sincerity, caution or a strange kind of vanity, but that is his rule.

He is married and has two children, Nancy Sandra, 5 years and Frank Jr., less than 2 years.

Philly Youngsters Thrilled by Sinatra



Frank Sinatra, radio and screen celebrity, is shown addressing a group of admiring school children during an intercultural Olympic Assembly at Fellowship House, Philadelphia. The youthful singing idol was wildly greeted by the students to whom he told the story of his boyhood days. (See story)

School To Offer Course *The*
 In "Community Relations" *Amsterdam News 9-29-45*
 CLEVELAND (ANP)—When the
 doors of the school swing open for
 the adult education classes in the
 city of Greater Cleveland a new
 course will be offered for the first
 time in the city's history.

The Ohio School of Social Sci-
 ences will offer a course in "Com-
 munity Relations" when it opens its
 Fall term the week of September 24.
 The subject matter will be
 handled through a 10-week lecture-
 discussion series on the diverse na-
 tional, racial groups which make
 up Cleveland, their problems and
 in their relation to one another.
 The course will meet on Thursday
 at 8:30 p. m.

Racial Color Study Made *AFRO-AMERICAN* by U. of Cincinnati Graduate

By LOUISE KERR
 BALTIMORE

The first of her race to make a
 study of colors for darker skins
 while majoring in home econom-
 ics at the University of Cincin-
 nati, Miss Inez H. Dixon will re-
 ceive her B.S. from the school
 next month.

Miss Dixon, who completed the
 requirements for graduation in
 three years, did a part of her

WSSA home economics and soci-
 ology clubs. *6-7-45*

Plans to Continue Study

Miss Dixon plans to continue
 her work in the field of color
 technology in June at the Univer-
 sity of Chicago Graduate School.

Born in Baltimore, the daugh-
 ter of Mrs. Lillie D. Dixon, and
 the neice of Miss Inez H. Duffin,
 local teacher, Miss Dixon gradu-
 ated from the Douglass High
 School in 1942.



MISS INEZ H. DIXON

undergraduate work at the Uni-
 versity of Wisconsin.

Her pre-occupation with color
 combinations and clothing prob-
 lems resulted in a study of color
 technology, as a result of which
 she wrote, "Step Along with the
 Well-Dressed Colored Girl," to be
 published this summer.

Three Figurines Accepted

The University of Cincinnati,
 historical collection, has accepted
 three figurines dressed by Miss
 Dixon, an eighteenth century
 Spanish doll, "Cleopatra," repre-
 senting the early Egyptian period,
 and a 1945 bride.

In addition, much of her work
 was displayed in school exhibit,
 particularly projects in clothing,
 textile and costume designing.

At the school she was actively
 affiliated with the Alpha Kappa
 Alpha and Phi U Sororities, the
 Campus YWCA, Blue Shield,

Student Attitudes and Aliens



HENDERSON'S COMMENTS

Washington, D.C.

By DR. EDWIN B. HENDERSON

Washington Tribune

(The opinions expressed by this columnist do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of the Washington Tribune.—The Editor.)

In several large cities, high school students have staged stay-away-from-school strikes. In New York City some of the rebellion was caused by the refusal of teachers of physical education to coach unless paid for the over-time work resulting in cessation of athletics. And the children will not stand for an arbitrary abolition of school boy athletics. 10-16-45

Most serious are the demonstrations staged by young intolerants who object to Negro students in their schools. Because of the great influx of colored people to northern cities, driven cut by the hateful discrimination in the south, many more colored students are in the public school system. Young white "Bigots," many of whom are sons of recent immigrants, seem to lead the riotous gangs. In investigations reported to the press, some of the parents of the rioters in Chicago and Gary are Polish and Central Europeans who have yet to be talked with through interpreters. The pattern follows the usual line of persecuted or downtrodden classes which develop into intolerants when by the grace of God and luck they have arrived to higher status. The worst bigots are those human animals but a generation from poverty or slavery.

Speaking of bigots, no child is ever a bigot. To him social relations are naturally matters of friendly curiosity. He usually is astonished when he first learns of racial taboos. About the second or third grade in school he begins to observe taboos fairly well and may start name calling against unfavored groups. Before reaching the eighth grade, he has all the basic prejudices of his elders. Most of his attitudes come from his own home, although certain legends taught in church and school hasten the process. He learns that Jews are "Christ-killers," that Negroes are "inferior," that communists are "theists" and that Catholics are "plain superstitious." It isn't long before he identifies himself with a "superior" group. If he is limited in intelligence or becomes frustrated in any important area of living, he develops into a true bigot.

Here is a definition of a BIGOT: "He is a person who under the tyranny of his own frustrations, tabloid thinking, and projection, blames a whole group of people for faults of which they are partially or wholly innocent." A good ex-

ample of an adult bigot was one of the two representatives of white citizens appearing before the Recreation Board last August in defense of the "segregation" policy. He ascribed his conviction as to the need for segregation as rising from the fact that all of the obscenity he learned early in life was from association with little colored children in the "mixed" elementary schools of Philadelphia, and also because Negroes as a race were tubercular and venereal disease carriers.

Getting back to school disturbances, it is definitely established that Fascist minded adults are largely responsible for the wave of school strikes. It is also an indictment of educational authorities and boards of education. Here we have fought a war against bigotry, Fascism and Nazism, and we are fearful that the forces of hatred will be able through the invention of the atomic bomb to destroy civilization, and yet we are doing very little to educate our children against these evils.

The schools of Springfield, Mass.; Albany, East Harlem, Gary, Detroit, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chicago and New York have, through their Boards of Education, developed curriculum plans and school procedures to develop tolerance in the next generation of children. There are individual school systems and schools even in the South, where this vital question is receiving attention. 10-16-45

The U.S. Office of Education, the National Education Association and the National Association of Parents and Teachers have given priority in their present programs to "inter-cultural" education. Of course the very existence of a dual school system negates the principle of non-discrimination. Nevertheless, it is only through an enlightened bold school program that we ever can hope to keep our children from growing up as American Nazis. But the school authorities will not do much along this line until there is a vigorous democratic force in the community supporting this program, and we have got to get rid of public officials, churchmen and people in power whose minds have, like some peoples' arteries, grown sclerotic with the tradition of age.

Racial pride's the wrong accent, Chicago U dean says

ATLANTA, Ga. — Despite the fact that minority groups in this country have felt the lash of discrimination and prejudice, progress has been made toward equality of opportunity, and in this respect the United States is a model for the rest of the world, Dr. Louis Wirth, dean of the social sciences at the University of Chicago, told a forum audience at Atlanta university last week. Speaking on "American Minorities and the War", Dr. Wirth described problem of minorities as an international one. "We cannot promote international order abroad", he stated, "unless we first put into practice at home the principles of freedom for all".

Great as has been the advance of Negro Americans, it would have been greater if the Emancipation Proclamation had been taken seriously, said Dr. Wirth, who considers the preaching of racial pride by leaders to be poor strategy. Said he, "a man has neither a right to be proud or ashamed of his race, for he has had nothing to do with it". He offered instead: "pride should be taken in achievements".

War has obscured the status of minority groups in the United States, according to Dr. Wirth, because the shortage of manpower for the army, navy, and war industries has produced a condition where the country cannot afford the luxury of racial segregation. However, he predicted the United States would not return to the status quo of pre-war days, saying that if patterns of segregation have not totally evaporated by then, it is because human nature cannot change over night. And he advised that while Negroes should realize much is at stake and keep the doors of freedom open, they, nevertheless, should push their opportunities for equality without affecting the war effort. 3-19-45

"There is nothing wrong with individual prejudices", he said, "but when they become organized as a weapon of political power, they become a sinister force." He concluded that "Negroes are not going to attain full status of American citizens in a real democracy as long as they place their major emphasis on tolerance."

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

Circ. D. 1,076,866 — S. 1,132,602

MAY 30 1945

PLIGHT OF NEGRO CALLED BREACH OF U. S. CREED

Home Front Unity Session Hears Prof. Wirth

Treatment of the Negro in this country has made a "mockery" of the American creed and has earned that race the gratitude of other minority groups for acting as shock absorber for most of the violence, threats, and race prejudice in recent years, Prof. Louis Wirth of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, said yesterday.

Prof. Wirth was the principal speaker at the first of a series of three meetings on home front unity, sponsored by Mayor Kelly's race relations committee. The meeting was held in the council chambers in the city hall.

Concentrated in One Area

Negroes in Chicago have been densely concentrated into a limited area and effectively barred from free movement of residence and from full participation in the social and civic life of the community, Prof. Wirth said.

He attributed this to two reasons: Recency of Negro mass migration to the north and the fact that the Negro came from the rural south where he lived under an economy and in a society as different from that in Chicago as would be the peasant status of Europe.

Recalls Plight of Irish

Ald. Kells [28th] compared the situation of the Negro with that of the Irish of several decades ago, when factories displayed placards saying: "Help Wanted. No Irish Need Apply."

"The Irish even then were making a substantial contribution to the welfare and greatness of the city, as the Negroes are now," Kells said.

Courses

The mayor's committee which sponsored the gathering is headed by Edwin R. Embree.

Race Relations Institute At Fisk University

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The second annual Institute on Race Relations, sponsored by the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, will be held at Fisk University here July 2-21, according to an announcement this week by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of social sciences at the University and director of the Institute.

While in general pattern the Institute this year will be similar to the one last year, "there will be certain changes in the general organization, scope of subject matter and method of operation." Nine special seminars will be held.

The Institute is designed for teachers, social workers, labor leaders, employees, ministers, religious education leaders, governmental employees, journalists, members of interracial committees, club women, youth leaders, students and others who are interested in such study.

An introductory course will be offered giving background materials on race relations dealing with the historical and comparative approaches to the study of race relations. From this vantage point students can proceed then to the logical and psychological development of race relations as presented in the various lectures, seminars, movies, and discussion groups provided for the enlightenment and entertainment of the group.

NINE SPECIAL SEMINARS

The nine special seminars will include federal policies and practices toward racial minorities, the problem of racial adjustment and integration in industry and labor organizations, community relations, official and citizens interracial committees, public and private housing for low-income groups and restrictive covenants, problems of urban adjustments of the major minority groups in the United States, the church and race relations, the South, including the rural aspects of race relations, the press, radio, cinema and other means of social control, and intercultural and interracial education.

Topics will first be introduced and a definition of problem given by an authority in the field followed by a panel discussion. Then the institute members will divide into smaller groups for discussions which will be conducted on the basis of workshops, with members working under the guidance of a discussion leader, or some experienced resource person.

Institute expenses for room, meals and recreation will be \$55.00. The University as a center of culture and special facilities will put all these at the disposal of the members of the Institute. For the first three weeks members of the group will have an opportunity to participate in either the Inter-cultural Workshop or the Southern Rural Life Workshop of the Fisk University summer session.

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED

A limited number of scholarships of \$80 each have been provided for superior persons wishing to attend the institute. They will be awarded on the basis of education, experience and recommendations.

The visiting lecturers and faculty members will be W. W. Alexander, vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and formerly director, Farm Security Administration; Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary, American Missionary Association Division, New York; Allison Davis, assistant professor of education, University of Chicago; Rachel Davis-DuBois, director, Intercultural Education, Workshop, New York; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, chairman, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; Attorney Charles H. Houston, member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices; Giles A. Hubert, head, department of Economics, Fisk University; Frayser T. Lane, civic director, Chicago Urban League; Ruth A. Morton, director, American Missionary Association Schools, New York; Ira DeA Reid, coordinator of discussion groups, professor of sociology, Atlanta University; Arthur L. Swift, Jr., professor, Union Theological Seminary, New York; Charles H. Thompson, head, department of education, Howard University; Willard A. Townsend, International president, United Transport Service Employees of America; Robert C. Weaver, director, community service, American Council of Race Relations, and Louis Wirth, professor of sociology, University of Chicago.

Persons wishing additional information on the Institute should write to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, division of race relations, American Missionary Association, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn.

ADVOCATES TEXTBOOK ON NEGRO

COLUMBIA — James H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education, said in an interview here, that he would "recommend the adoption of a text book on race relations." Mr. Hope said that he felt the public schools needed such a book since what was needed in South Carolina and everywhere, was a "clearer understanding" of each other's problems.

He pointed out that his report for 1943 shows that the per capita cost for Negro education has increased from \$8.08 in 1932 to \$23 in 1943. An additional increase was made since the report was published, he said. 1-20-45

Mr. Hope said that he was hoping for a great increase in vocational education for colored, as well as white. He expressed the hope that there would be Federal funds to aid such a program.

Race Institute

In Second Meet

NASHVILLE — The second annual Institute of Race Relations, to be held under the auspices of Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University, July 2-21, has scheduled as consultants and lecturers fifty-three of the nation's authorities in the field.

The institute convened last year for the first time, with 137 community leaders from 31 states in attendance. Among the noted authorities to discuss subjects are Dr. M. F. Ashley Montague of Harvard University; Dr. Edgar Thompson, Duke University; Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Helen McLean, psychiatrist of Chicago, and others.

Fisk Univ. Host To Second Race Relations Meet

NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — The second annual institute of race relations, to be held under the auspices of the race relations division of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University July 2-21, has scheduled as consultants and lecturers 53 of the nation's ablest authorities in the field. 6-30-45

The institute, convening last year for the first time with 137 community leaders from 31 states in attendance, continues the effort to provide scientific knowledge about current problems of race and race relations for constructive social action in community and national programs.

Those to speak are: Dr. M. F. Ashley Montagu, Harvard University anthropologist; Dr. Edgar Thompson, Duke University, sociologist; Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago; Dr. Helen McLean, Chicago, psychiatrist; Dr. Allison Davis, assistant professor of education at the University of Chicago; Dr. Samuel Lincheioe, professor and director of the research in the sociology of religion, Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. Arthur L. Swift, professor of social Christianity, Union Theological seminary; Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary Association; Thomas H. Wright, Chicago, director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations; Dr. Ina C. Brown, director of rural life workshop and visiting professor of social anthropology at Scarritt College, Nashville, and Dr. Ira Reid, head of the department of Sociology, Atlanta University.

'So That Our Parents... Follow Our Example'

P.M. N.Y. 2-23-45



2-23-45

Yesterday, 1000 children of the Morningside Heights area met in the auditorium of the Horace Mann School, 120th St. and Broadway, to celebrate George Washington's birthday. There also (▲) were Sgt. Joe Louis, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, ballad singer Josh White and his son, Josh, Jr., 4, and a student leader. At one point all the youngsters, all the guests and Bourne Hogarth, master of ceremonies, rose, linked arms and pledged in unison: "We now join hands with the children of the world. It matters not whether they are black or white . . . We do not ask where or how they worship. We ask only that they love their neighbors. Together we will make an ever-widening circle . . . so that our parents may see our friendship and peace, and follow our example."

Institute on Racial Relations at Chicago

Designed to permit the exchange of actual experiences and encourage development of new techniques and organizing methods, a new kind of summer institute on "Race Relations and Community Organizations" is under way at the University of Chicago under joint sponsorship of the University and the American Council on Race Relations.

The close to thirty registrants in the institute, which started June 18 and runs through June 29, are all persons active in race relations work in their home communities, and represent a geographical cross-section of the country. 6-23-45

NEWARK, N. J. NEWS

Circ. D. 203,861

SEP 22 1945

Course on Negro and America

"The Negro and America" is among 16 courses of study offered by the Walt Whitman School of Social Sciences at 17 William street in the semester beginning Monday.

WILSON - Ethnic Minorities
The Wilson College Department of Sociology will offer a new course on ethnic minorities in the United States, designed to give students a background of objective knowledge which will enable them to take part in solving racial problems. Students will study the racial elements of the population of this country, the cultural backgrounds of its various minority groups, and issues arising from race contacts. 7-2-45

Wilmington to Teach Racial Tolerance

AFRO-AMERICAN

6-2-45

School Board Takes Lead in Evolving Plan to Combat Growing Tension

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE—As a result of a survey of racial attitudes, a course aimed at eliminating "gross misconceptions about minority groups" has been set up for all school children.

Michael Carter calls Wilmington's plan one of the best in the East because it is a direct result of the people's own desires. He adds, however, that any plan for democracy in this community will be hampered by the utter lack of

democratic tradition, a jim-crow school system, and the presence of many white Southerners. Supporters hope the full plan will be in effect by the next school year.

By MICHAEL CARTER

WILMINGTON, Del.—The board of education in this, the largest city in the State where jim crow begins, has discovered that the war "has re-emphasized the need for solidarity between all Americans" because the "sacrifices

dice against colored people, Jews and other minorities may or may not have been greater here than in any other similar community. The salient facts are: the executives of the board of education and some of the teachers now know it exists and are attempting to do something about it. In their effort to correct the situation, they have evolved a Springfield Plan for Wilmington.

Privately circulated copies of the survey which led to the development of the plan were turned over to this paper and the AFRO was given permission to publish the contents.

Results of Survey

Some sources showed that teachers and pupils "showed unfriendly attitudes to minority groups, that the former failed to solve racial problems with which they were confronted, and that pupils and some teachers held 'gross misconceptions about minority groups'."

Some of the "misconceptions" were that colored people are inferior to whites, that Jews control the country's press and finance, and that colored people were "close to lower animal life."

One of the worst lies circulated by school children was that colored soldiers were shirking their duties in the armed services.

Many Teachers to Blame

There was considerable evidence that these misconceptions and lies were fostered by teachers as well as parents. Teachers alone may have been responsible for giving a sort of validity to the notion that discrimination against colored people was compatible with the Constitution and "democracy."

From several responsible white citizens I heard this in their classrooms.

3 Colored on Survey Group

The results of the survey were mimeographed and submitted to teaching staffs over the signatures of Marguerite Burbett, a former Brooklyn, N.Y., resident, now in charge of adult education, and nine teachers and principals.

The colored signers were Mrs. Sophie J. Edwards, a school principal; Luther L. Porter, a high school teacher, and Mrs. Daisy L. Simms, first grade teacher.

A program to correct these evils was created by the ten educators. The colored teachers received outside help. I was told, from leaders of the local branch of the NAACP.

Since the American people are unable to digest the principles of racial democracy in normal doses, a kind of medicine dropper was used.

First, white and colored school principals were brought together, then the teachers met, and following this, a program, based on school grades, was worked out.

Thirteen typewritten pages describe the Wilmington Plan as adapted by Virginia Brown, a white teacher, for twelfth-year pupils.

A letter to the teachers, accompanying the plan, called their attention to the fact that "intolerance of the American public is endangering the leadership of our country in world affairs."

Race Riots Feared

Throughout the plan and the survey leading to it, the "growing racial tension in the United States" is mentioned with alarm. Expressed in concrete terms, this means that the white and colored people of Wilmington fear race riots when layoffs begin.

The teaching plan made these statements which I thought were significant: "The entire democratic structure of America is threatened by racial tensions; there is no superior race, and all human blood is essentially the same."

The plan will teach pupils and teachers that it is unwise to judge a race of people by a few of its individuals, and warns them that American expressions of race hate are used by Nazi propagandists—the plan was conceived before V-E Day.

Rumor Clinic Urged

Establishment of a "rumor clinic" to trace down such lies as the one about colored soldiers shirking duty, was also recommended.

made on both the home and battlefronts by all so-called minorities has been magnificent."

After making this "discovery," the Northern-minded board has set out to correct the deplorable situation. Prejudice

Field trips, in which white pupils would visit the ghettos in which colored people live are a part of the course. From these trips the students would observe the results of economics on the housing, health and recreation of second-class citizens.

Original Work Planned

Creative-minded students were required to write dramas, radio scripts and movie scenarios based on their observations and relationships with colored people.

A selected list of books included works on anthropology by Otto Kleinberg, the late Franz Boaz, and Ruth Benedict's famous pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind."

Test Questions

At the conclusion of the course the classes are to be tested in their progress by a series of examinations.

Among the suggested true or false statements for the test were:

"The white race is superior to all other races"; "most of the people in the world are white," and the "intelligence of colored people is low."

Several other questions, designed to determine the nature of the pupils' street conduct toward colored people, were also asked.

One question concerned the continuation of jim-crow schools and another asked the pupil what he would do if the only vacant seat in a bus were next to a colored man.

A multiple choice question, the three possible answers to the latter were: "tell the colored man to move; stand rather than sit next to him; sit in the seat beside the colored man."

Plan Praised

In many respects, Wilmington's plan is one of the best in the East. It is very important because, though it stems from a city where the Southern customs are dominant, it is a direct result of the people's own desires.

So far, the most vocal exponents of the plan are members of old-line American families and colored people.

Handicaps Cited

Any plan for democracy here is hampered by the utter lack of

democratic tradition in the community, the presence of many white Southerners who brought their race prejudice this far north with them, and a growing tension between the races.

Also, there is a total lack of recreational facilities for colored people and the program must be carried out in jim-crow schools.

Within this rickety framework the liberal-minded members of the board of education are trying to put their program into effect. Some phases of the work have already been used, but the plan is not yet a required subject in any school.

The plan is endorsed by the Rev. Seymour H. Barker, described as the "town's leading colored citizen," and Dr. and Mrs. Jean Jameson, all of whom are active in the local NAACP.

It is hoped by these persons that the full plan will be in effect by next school year.

68a-1945

Massachusetts

Community Counter-Attack

The Nation New York, N.Y.

The Story of the Springfield Plan, by Clarence I. Chatto and Alice L. Halligan. New York: Barnes and Noble, Inc.

201 pages. \$2.75.

9-24-45

The Springfield Plan, by Alexander Alland and James Waterman Wise. New York: The Viking Press. 136 pages. \$2.50.

THE SPRINGFIELD PLAN got the widespread publicity it deserved largely as a community counter-attack on divisive hate propaganda. These two books show that it is more than a negation of evil; it is a positive program to create, not only inter-group amity, but a spirit of democracy and a sense of civic responsibility in the citizens of the future.

The book by Mr. Chatto and Miss Halligan (Curriculum Director and Director of Adult Education in Springfield, respectively) is more informative and a far better guide to what the plan really is than the volume of excellent photographs by Mr. Alland with its unnecessarily simple text by Mr. Wise, which reads, at times, like a piece of elementary-school curriculum. The former includes, in addition to photographs, an appendix with samples of the "working tools"—discussion programs, lesson-plans and playlets—used in Springfield schools.

The program is explained as it relates to teachers and school administrators and to civic organizations as well as to students. The classroom techniques are not new, but projects and excursions from the third grade on are built on themes that emphasize the diverse national and religious heritage of Americans, and the importance of all groups to the nation. Practical training in democracy is offered by

They Learn Understanding in School

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland

11-3-45



This attentive class was photographed at the Walt Whitman School of Social Sciences, 17 William St., Newark, where emphasis is placed on learning about other people. The members are listening to Elizabeth Lawson, member of the Jefferson School faculty in New York, lecture on contributions of colored people in America during the Reconstruction period. In the front row, left to right, are Mrs. Sellena Sharpton, Mrs. Lilly Proctor, Barry Novich and Kenneth Coleman; back row, Pryno Hillman, Mrs. Nancy Day Rackett, Mrs. Patti Green and Mrs. Mary Adonatzian.

Whitman School Dedicated to Understanding People

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland

11-3-45

NEWARK—The Walt Whitman School of Social Sciences at 17 William St. is dedicating itself to teaching people about people.

Named after a famous native of Camden, one of the leading contributors of earlier American literature, whose works were described as being of fundamental decency and honest naturalism, the school is called "A People's Institute."

Teaches National Unity

Supported by the CIO, AFL and the NAACP, it is one of several schools of its type throughout the country. Its courses are designed to teach people of all races and creeds about one another, and how to live and work in national unity.

In courses on the Jewish and colored races, the heritage of each is taught, the cultural contributions that each has made towards the growth of this country are focused for the student body which includes all races and creeds.

No Stereotypes

The stereotypes of all people are removed and the historical reasons for present day social ills are analyzed, thus broadening the views of the students in regards

to his appraisal of a fellow citizen whom he learns to realize that he previously knew little about.

Cover Many Subjects

Courses at the Whitman school cover a number important phases of present day life, including the timely subject of the age of atomic power as a part of the course on imperialism.

The student is taught the very meaning of the term in this course and is left with a thorough knowledge of its development and principles.

Popular classes for the mixed groups are "Principles of Scientific Socialism", "Political Economy", trade union courses and the children's classes in dancing, music and drama.

No Regard to Nationality

The latter are especially constructive in intercultural relationships, according to Miss Gladys Meyer, school secretary, who says that the children learn to work and play together without regard to nationality.

It is the contention of the school that the adolescent age is vital in the formation of permanent ideas and the proper time to instil the rudiments of fellow-ship.

White and colored pupils are enrolled in the Saturday morning

and afternoon classes, six of them the recipients of scholarships awarded by the NAACP.

Teachers are Specialists

The instructors of the institution are all specialists on their respective subjects of social science and are selected for their ability to relate their subjects to democratic living.

Ruth Jett, instructor of the course on "The Negro and America", is a member of the National Negro Congress, formerly administrative secretary of Negro Youth and of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and a faculty member of the Carver School of New York City.

New Yorker on Faculty

For two sessions, Elizabeth Lawson, a member of the faculty of the Jefferson School at 575 Sixth Ave., New York, conducted Miss Jett's class. She is an instructor in Negro and American history, and economics at the New York institution.

Dorothy Chase is director of the Walt Whitman School; Gladys Meyer, secretary; Edward Sell, registrar; Ernest Pollock, treasurer; and Sylvia Kolb, librarian.

A few members of the advisory board are Jesse Scott Campbell, Benjamin Epstein, Katherine Hoffman, Irving Hillman, James Marshall, William R. Jackson, Harold A. Lett, Ruth Seigal, Sylvia Lauterbach and Lewis H. Dennis.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Give Race Relation Lectures

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has agreed to give a series of lectures here in the adult workshop on interracial relations conducted by the Downtown Community school. **8-11-45**

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been inactive since the death of her husband, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, will serve without pay and will lecture regularly at the workshop, which is scheduled to begin in September. Teachers, parents and professional persons interested in promotion of interracial understanding and friendship will be enrolled.

The school, established in 1944, aims to develop citizens to live effectively in a democracy and to help eradicate group prejudices and tensions, said Dr. Margaret Read, chairman of the school's committee.

Other Lectures

Mrs. Paul Roberson and Robert L. Cooper, director of Wiltwyck school for Boys, are also listed as lecturers.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN

Circ. D. 277,172

AUG 2-1945

GOODWILL PROGRAM

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak on interracial relations in the adult workshop of the Downtown Community School at 233 East 11th street, starting with the new fall term, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Margaret Mead, the anthropologist, who is chairman of the school's committee on interracial relations and director of the workshop.

Other lecturers will be Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the actor, and Robert L. Cooper, director of Wiltwyck School for Negro Boys.

The workshop, according to Dr. Mead, is one phase of an extensive program of community and interracial work planned by the school.

Mrs. Roosevelt will serve without compensation. Plans for the workshop are now being drafted with the help of Dr. Mead's committee and authorities in the field of interracial work.

Committee members include

Dr. Ernest Osborne of Teachers College, Columbia; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national senior secretary for Negro work in the Y. M. C. A.; Willard Johnson, assistant director, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Lester Dix, assistant director, Bureau for Intercultural Education, and Charles Hendry, research co-ordinator for the Commission on Community Inter-relations.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Give Lectures On Race Relations

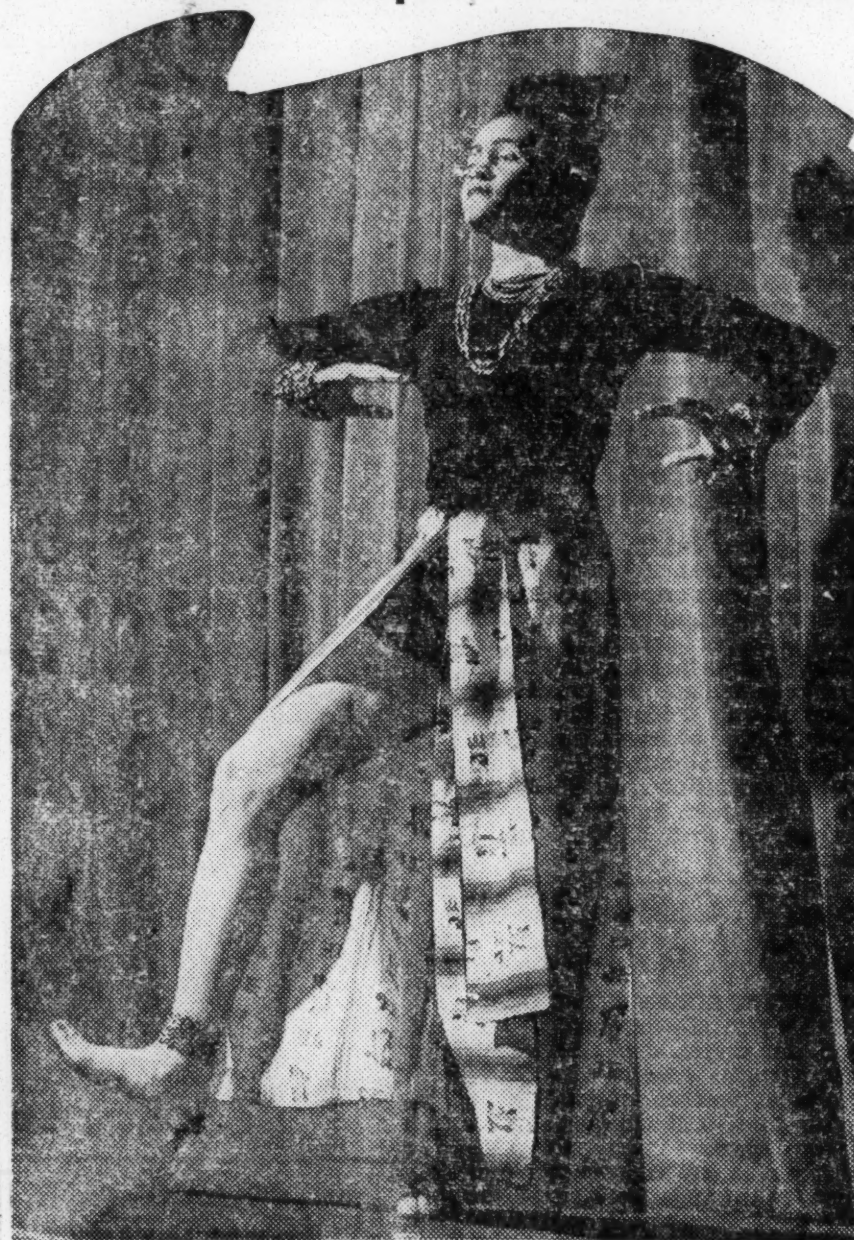
(B. The Associated Negro Press) New York, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has agreed to give a series of lectures here in the adult workshop on interracial relations conducted by the Downtown Community School.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been inactive since the death of her husband, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, will serve without pay and will lecture regularly at the workshop, which is scheduled to begin in September. Teachers, parents and professional persons interested in promotion of interracial understanding and friendship will be enrolled. **8-11-45**

The school, established in 1944, aims to develop citizens to live effectively in a democracy and to help eradicate group prejudices and tensions, said Dr. Margaret Read, chairman of the school's committee.

Mrs. Paul Robeson and Robert L. Cooper, director of Wiltwyck School for Boys, are also listed as lecturers.

Belle Rosette In Columbia U. Recital Demonstrates Unique Caribbean Dances



BELLE ROSETTE

Belle Rosette, Trinidad Gal, Does Social Work With Her Dancing Feet

(N.Y.) Amsterdam News Under American cultural relationships received a boost last Friday morning when Belle Rosette, well known dancer from Trinidad and authority on Caribbean folk art, gave a lecture demonstration at Thompson Hall, Columbia University. She was the guest of the joint faculties of the physical education and dance departments of Teacher's College.

Introduced by Dr. Brown, head of the physical education department, Miss Rosette held the audience spellbound for over an hour with her infectious personality. Whether she talked of Africa; Haiti; Martinique or Trinidad, her voice maintained a musical quality which intrigued the audience of Teacher College, Columbia and Horace Mann students. She made a shockingly beautiful picture against

the backdrop of drab, gray gym curtains. **8-18-45**

With West Indian rhythms as the focal point, she spoke illustrating with movements and drums the folk art of the Islands, giving examples of games, folk tales; proverbs; customs; songs and dances. Tracing Caribbean folk art to its origin in Africa, Miss Rosette told how the native peoples had fused the culture of the Spanish and French and produced an art from which remains distinctly their

own and how its immovable roots are buried deep in the culture of primitive forbears.

In the section on Haiti, Miss Rosette described in detail the Haitian Columbite, which, she pointed out, is not only a wonderful example of cooperative living, but in the larger sense, is based on a fundamental concept of sharing which more learned people might well add to other democratic principles.

Particularly interesting and delightful was Miss Rosette's interpretation of the Islands' work songs. Somewhat comparable to the American slave work songs, they showed the remarkable ingenuity and subtlety of the workers who sang lustily of their plight and their hope for freedom.

For the first half of the program, Miss Rosette wore a black and white cotton halter of geometric design and multiple skirt of white jersey, sheer red marquisette and royal purple. Her closing numbers were performed in the beautiful colorful costume of Martiniquian workers, which consisted of numerous multi-colored skirts, white lace petticoat and high draped turban.

As suggested reading for those interested in Caribbean culture, Miss Rosette suggested "Land of the Calypso," by C. S. Espinet; "Negro Anthology," by Nancy Cunard and William Seabrook's Magic Island.

Miss Rosette shared program honors with Dr. Walter Merrick, who spoke on the origin of the Calypso and Cimber and Coker, accomplished African and Haitian drummers.—A. H.

NEW SCHOOL OFFERS COURSE ON DISCRIMINATION

(The Informer) Houston, Texas 8-29-45 NEW YORK — (Calvin's News Service) — To a select class limited to twenty-five students, The New School of Social Research is offering a 15-week course designed to train leaders in the fight against discrimination. The course, beginning October 1, is being taught by Arthur E. Swift of Union Theological Seminary and it will employ the recently developed technique of the "socio-drama," in which actual incidents of discrimination will be created. Students will then be expected to figure ways of combating these situations.

Swift plans too, to promote discussion among his pupils so as to bring home to them understanding of the causes of discrimination and how to deal with the problem.

'HOW TO FIGHT RACE BIAS'

The Chicago Defender
TAUGHT IN N.Y. SCHOOL
Chicago, Illinois 10-645

NEW YORK—A 15-week course designed to train leaders in the tactics of battling race discrimination was announced this week by the New School of Social Research.

The course, which begins October 3, is being taught by Arthur L. Swift of Union Theological Seminary, and will employ the recently developed technique of the "socio-drama."

By this device incidents of discrimination will be created, and students will be then expected to figure out ways of combating these situations.

Discussion will be promoted among the pupils to bring home an understanding of the causes of discrimination and how to deal with the problem.

Mrs. Roosevelt to be
Bantu World
Lecturer

Johannesburg, South Africa
 Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will

lecture in an adult workshop on inter-racial relations to be conducted by the Downtown Community School, a cooperative nursery and grade school in New York, according to a recent announcement.

8-25-45
 Other lecturers will include Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the famous Negro soloist and actor, and Robert L. Cooper, director of Wiltwyck school for boys. Dr. Margaret Mead, well-known American anthropologist, is director of the school's committee on inter-racial relations and director of the workshop.

Mrs. Roosevelt will serve without pay and will lecture regularly at the workshop which is scheduled to begin in September.

Teachers, parents, and professional people interested in the promotion of inter-racial understanding and friendship will be enrolled.

8-25-45
 The school, established in 1914, aims to develop citizens to live effectively in a democracy and to help eradicate group prejudices and tensions.

New School Offers
Birmingham, Alabama
Course on

Discrimination
Weekly Review

NEW YORK—(Calvin's News Service)—To a select class limited to twenty-five students, The New School of Social Research is offering a 15 weeks course designed to train leaders in the fight against discrimination. The course beginning October 3rd is being taught by Arthur L. Swift of Union Theological Seminary and it will employ the recently developed technique of the "socio-drama" in which actual incidents of discrimination will be created. Students will then be expected to figure ways of combating these situations.

10-13-45
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St. John

STARTS NEGRO STUDY COURSE

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
10-13-45

NEW YORK—A new course, entitled "The Negro in American Life," is being offered for the fall semester at St. John's University, Brooklyn, according to a recent announcement of the Rev. Joseph C. Pando, C. M., dean.

The course, which will include a series of lectures on the interracial movement by authorities in the field, is under the direction of George K. Hurton, editor of the "Interracial Review," and secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council.

CONGRATULATES SCHOOL
 Commenting on the new course, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Raymond J. Campion, chaplain of the Brooklyn Interracial Council and pastor of St. Peter Claver Church said:

"I congratulate the faculty of St. John for establishing this much-needed course of studies which will serve the needs of the growing number of Catholics in the diocese who recognize the importance of the Christian solution to the interracial problem. I believe that this pioneer step of St. John will be followed by other Catholic institutions throughout the country."

then be expected to figure ways of combating these situations. *10-13-45*
 Swift plans too, to promote discussion among his pupils so as to bring home to them understanding of the causes of discrimination and how to deal with the problem.

Ventilation for Juilliard

Manhattan, N.Y.
James Schuman
 The rafters of Manhattan's \$20,000,000-endowed Juilliard School of Music were still shaking. The new president had just taken over—35-year-old William Schuman, prolific young symphonist whose latest performed composition was a score for the Ballet Theatre's Freudian ballet, *Undertow*, which is all about a sex murder. Said Schuman of his new job at Juilliard: "It's like Westbrook Pegler taking over PM." Actually it was more like a *New Republic* editor taking over the *Saturday Evening Post*.

10-22-45
 Last week Schuman planned his first reform: the addition of courses like sociology and race-relations to Juilliard's har-



WILLIAM SCHUMAN
Wide World
 Counterpoint and race-relations.

mony and counterpoint curriculum. This, he hopes, will "make responsible adults of musicians." He explained: "Right now, when we need musical leaders in every community, we are concerned only with training virtuosi for a nonexistent market. Musical education has to be ventilated. We must develop educated people who are musicians in order to develop music."

No kin to the German romanticist Robert Schumann, Juilliard's new president is New York-born, taught music for ten years at Sarah Lawrence College. Since 1938, when Serge Koussevitzky's Boston Symphony Orchestra played Schuman's *Second Symphony*, he has been one of the

most consistently performed of contemporary composers. His most popular scores: the *American Festival Overture*, *Fourth Symphony*. Schuman still composes for three hours a day in the basement of his home before he goes off to school at noon.

TIME, OCTOBER 22, 1945

School Offers Study of The Negro and His Song

Negro music and its socio-economic background will be dealt with in a series of three lectures to be given at the Metropolitan Music School, 111 W. 88th St., beginning this Sunday evening at 8:30. The lecturers will be William Lawrence, Dr. Alain Locke and Anne Dodge. Musical illustrations will accompany each lecture. Registration for the series is now taking place at the school (TR 4-4733).

In the Right Direction

Four N. Y. Colleges Adopt Racial Tolerance Program

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—New York's four tax-supported colleges, aiming to make campus lessons in tolerance pay community dividends have recently agreed on a two-fold program designed to erase racial prejudices in their respective neighborhoods, and to help the student activate theories he learns in college.

How each college projects itself into community affairs appears to be determined largely by the temper of the neighborhood. But each has gone beyond the elimination of discrimination within its own walls, and each plans to go further.

ASK \$10,000-\$15,000 BUDGET
 Dr. Harry Noble Wright, CCNY president, revealed that he will ask for a \$10,000 to \$15,000 budget to expand the college experimental program which was set up to relieve racial tensions in the area surrounding the West 138th Street campus.

12-8-45
 Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, said a faculty committee now making a survey, expects to start neighborhood activity programs to promote understanding among various religious and racial groups.

Dean Eleanor E. Grady of Hunter College, in the absence of President George N. Shuster, advocated greater student participation in community activity such as the Mayor's Committee on Unity, for which some Hunter girls are now doing research.

Dr. Paul Klapper, president of Queens College, is urging speedy erection of a little theatre on the campus as one aid to tolerance. Lessons in tolerance, he holds, are best learned through subtle channels like the theatre, music and personal example.

12-8-45
 Continuing, Dr. Klapper said, "To control obvious discrimination is important, but relatively simple. To eradicate prejudice is equally important, but far more difficult because prejudice is emotional rather than rational and is rela-

forced by the subtle effectiveness of family and social pressure. Our job is to make the fiber of tolerance so strong that it will withstand the old pressures."

Dr. Gideonse's plans call for student participation in the neighborhood activity program as soon as it gets under way because both he and Dean Grady believe there should be much more "laboratory" work in college social sciences.

"The whole thing is an emotional problem," Dr. Wright says, "and we will never get anywhere restricting it to intellectual study, or even to campus practice. The college cannot hold itself aloof as it did a century ago."

AFRO-AMERICAN

5-26-45

PITTSBURGH ADOPTS PLAN TO TEACH RACE

AMITY in SCHOOLS

Pittsburgh, Pa. — As a result of the spade work done since 1943 by the League of Fair Play, the local school system will inaugurate this fall its own version of the "Springfield Plan" teaching racial amity in the public schools.

It all began in 1943 when Dr. Clyde Miller of Teachers' College Columbia University gave a lecture here on the Springfield experiment at the invitation of the league, resulting in a study of the plan by the board of education and formation of the Council on Intercultural Education.

~~TO AFFECT ALL COURSES~~

Under the board's new system the result of two years of study and preparation, intercultural education will permeate all courses. The framework of history, social studies and language arts remain but new emphasis is placed on racial and religious origins.

For instance the pilot of Columbus's ship, Pedro Alonso, was a black man, a moor; five members of his crew were Jews and Crispus Attucks, a colored American, was one of the first four men killed in the Boston Massacre.

CIVIL LIBERTIES REVIEW
Survey of the month

"Four major encouraging gains, all in race relations," are reported by the American Civil Liberties Union in its annual review of progress and setbacks of the American people in civil liberties.

On the plus side of its balance sheet, ACLU enters the decision of the Supreme Court opening the Democratic white primaries in the South to Negroes; the same court's ruling against forcible detention of Japanese Americans, and the army order permitting their return to the West Coast; the continuation by Congress of the Fair Employment Practice Committee; congressional moves to make other Eastern people, as are the Chinese, exempt from the Oriental exclusion act.

Citing some progress toward racial equality in the armed forces, the report condemned continued exclusion by the navy of all Japanese Americans, and "unreasonable segregation of Negroes and others in both army and navy units."

Looking ahead, the ACLU listed as main issues in the field of civil liberties for 1945: the fight against the poll tax in Congress, in southern legislatures, and in the courts; amendments to the radio act to insure greater freedom of the air; extension of citizenship eligibility to Philippine, Korean, and East Indian residents; transfer of the power of censorship from the Post Office Department to the courts; readjustment to normal American life of the thousands free from relocation centers; provision for parole to useful work of conscientious objectors held in federal prisons.

EXPLODING A MYTH

THE report on crime and delinquency made by the City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem last week during the celebration of Harlem Week, does much to explode the myth that Negroes are criminally-inclined and that they commit particularly vicious offenses. 6-9-45

Appropriately enough the report points that there is no delinquency and crime problem ascribable to the Negro as such; it is a problem chiefly involving the attitude of officialdom in particular and of society in general toward the Negro.

"The general belief that Negroes are criminally inclined," says the report, "is lurid fiction stemming from a compound of prejudice and misinformation. The roots of crime among Negroes are the same as among any other group; they are embedded in each person's social, economic and psychological histories. The physical characteristics of Negroes are not sufficient in themselves to explain any differences in behavior. 6-9-45

"The Negro is insecure because his race has been denied ethnic democracy. Most Negro youths are compelled to live in slum areas. There exists discrimination against Negroes in employment, education, and in the use of facilities for wholesome and constructive recreation. Finally, Negroes are exposed to a cruel unevenness in the administration of criminal justice. All of these circumstances assist in interpreting the implications of the seemingly large percentage of Negroes in the total roster of delinquent offenders. 6-9-45

"The average income of Negroes," the report continues, "is but a fraction of the income of the white population. The Negro cannot live where he pleases, and so he is relegated to a 'ghetto' existence on a more or less permanent basis. The Negro is our greatest slum dweller, and his slums have persisted with little change.

"Negro youngsters experience their quota of feelings of inferiority, resentment and aggression; the frustration and persistent subordination to which Negroes are exposed create emotional disturbances which condition their behavior, just as they would the behavior of any people similarly situated.

"Because the economic, social and psychological factors in the causation of crime and delinquency among the white population are present in greater degree among the Negro

population, it is natural to suppose that the coincidence of crime and delinquency among the Negroes would be proportionately greater than among the whites. One is a logical result of the other, and the only people who pretend to be surprised by the statistics are those who are not aware of the conditions from which those statistics grow. 6-9-45

"The vast majority of Negroes are law-abiding. And this fact possesses even greater significance when we realize that every Negro child who is reared in an environment of repression, frustration and discrimination becomes a potential criminal statistic.

"What are the figures? Although juvenile delinquency showed a 5 per cent country-wide drop in 1944 in cases clearing through the courts, in New York City the cases of allegedly delinquency Negro children brought before our Children's Court showed an increase of 9 per cent over 1943. In that same period the number of cases of white children dropped below 1943. To bring the figures into even more recent and dismal perspective, in the first four months of this year the total of Negro children in New York charged with delinquency was 6 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1944. 6-9-45

"The most shocking statistics yet, however, are to be found in the new cases of neglected children during the first four months of this year. In that era of 'man's inhumanity to man' we find that although the number of neglected white children coming before our Children's Court in that period is 24 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1944, the number of Negro children who were allegedly neglected was 16 per cent greater in 1945 than in the same portion of 1944."

The report concludes appropriately with this observation: "Let us not delude ourselves. Until the economic and social and political welfare of the Negro are improved, there will be no substantial diminution of crime and delinquency among Negroes. The larger and more fundamental changes will have to precede an alteration in the behavior manifestations of a generally law abiding people who have been much put upon and gravely abused."

Educators From 8 States Study *The Afro American - Baltimore, Maryland* Integration of Minority Pupils

9-1-45 CHICAGO—School administrators in systems facing interracial or intercultural problems in various parts of the United States are meeting at the University of Chicago for six weeks to develop programs for improved education in these fields.

9-1-45 The group, under the direction of Prof. Allison Davis of the Department of Education, includes superintendents, principals and supervisors from California, Texas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

Full Integration Sought

Administrative problems raised in the schools by the prejudices of teachers and pupils toward Catholics, colored Americans, Jews, and immigrant groups are studied, and methods developed for their full integration into the activities of the public schools.

Similar groups of administrators are to meet each summer in the department of education under Dr. Davis's leadership.

INSTITUTE ON RACE RELATIONS HELD IN RICHMOND ON OVERALL PROBLEMS

Journal and Guide Virginia 3-24-45

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—The total problem of race relations in the South was examined critically by leading Negro and liberal white leaders during a four day institute of Race Relations and the Clinic on Human Relations held in Richmond last week.

The roster of speakers for the Institute and Clinic, which were sponsored by church and inter-racial organization of Virginia, included authorities in the field of religion and education, labor and politics.

The keynote address for the series of meetings was given by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, and the series of evening meetings closed on Thursday with an address, "Where Do We Go From Here," by Dr. Ira Dea Reid of Atlanta University.

"COLLECTIVE ACTION"

Dr. Johnson, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council, deplored the fostering of "stereotypes and untruths" which con-

stantly draw a chasm between the races. He emphasized that Negroes and whites must seek a "bridge of collective action" if they are to solve the problems of this region.

The speaker listed several factors which he termed favorable, among which were the improvement of education, relaxation of the pressures of population through migration of both Negroes and whites to other sections, increased industrialization and unionization of the Southern region, the willingness of many white Southerners to work with Negroes on these problems, and the realization by forward-looking statesmen that conditions in the South are not racial, but economic.

"CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS"

Tuesday's programs were devoted to a discussion of the "Church and Race Relations." Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of Virginia Union University, presided at the day session. He emphasized the responsibility of

Institute on Race Relations- Virginia

separate schools are eliminated. In order for Negroes to obtain as much equality as possible in separate schools, he stated, they should press for more Federal aid in education, seek opportuni-

ties in political spheres by increased use of the ballot, and emphasize the fact that equal educational opportunities for Negroes is essential to the public welfare.

CIO LEADER SPEAKS

Speaking on the same program, Miss Lucy Randolph Mason of Atlanta, who is director of public relations for the CIO, stated that the labor movement in the South has done much for education in race relations by union meetings and through support of two schools for union members which emphasize race relations education.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education of the State Department of Education of North Carolina, was speaker at the third clinic on human relations Wednesday night. He cited the record of the state of North Carolina in equalizing education, and stated that more than five million dollars had been spent since 1939 in equalizing the salaries of white and Negro teachers.

"EARNING A LIVING"

Thursday's Institute and Clinic were both concerned with "Race Relations and the Problem of Earning a Living." Clarence Mitchell of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, was principal speaker at the Morning's Institute.

At the closing evening session of the Institute, Dr. Ira Dea Reid, associate executive director of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, spoke on the problems of earning a living.

Answering first the question "where are we," Dr. Reid stated that the South is now at the peak of its economic order, an order which is geared to war. Masses of the people in the South have never been so "well off" as they are since this war. "There has never been so much money or as much business activity in the South. We used to be in a South that was largely agricultural, mostly rural, with little productive possibilities," he stated, but now the South is more urbanized.

Dr. Reid pointed out that the "problems we shall have to face in the South if we are to make any constructive approach to the problem of earning a living are problems of the region rather than Negro and white problems."

Emphasizing "where do we go from here," the speaker stated that we must tackle the problem of household employees. Household employment, Dr. Reid said, must be made a skilled occupation. He stated that the "South works like a slave and lives like a lady." The

poorest areas in the South, he pointed out, have the highest percentage of household employees.

CONSUMER MARKET

"One of the problems we have to face is that of training people not only for the industrial skills, but for the skills that fit into the pattern of our way of living," the speaker stated. Dr. Reid also pointed out that we are faced with the question of training people in the South for economic activity. He emphasized the importance of building a real consumer market. He urged that Negroes should insist upon Federal intervention to protect the welfare of the people, and emphasized that only in full political participation can we achieve economic security.

Dr. Arthur Raper of the Bureau of U. S. Agricultural Economics and author of many books on the South, noted the changes which were taking place in rural life in the South, the most significant of which is the invention and use of the cotton picker.

This machine, Dr. Raper stated, will have tremendous effect on the lives of Negroes and on the cotton industry in the South. One machine, he stated, is capable of doing the work formerly done by 60 Negro unskilled laborers, and at only a small percentage of the cost.

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP

"Citizenship in a Democracy" was the subject of the closing Institute held Friday morning. Dr. George S. Mitchell, director of the Political Action Committee of the CIO, Atlanta, stated that in organized groups Negroes are learning the fundamentals of choosing persons for office. He stated that if they are not organized in groups where they have learned the fundamentals of selecting suitable officials, they are not ready to vote.

Dr. Luther P. Jackson, professor of history at Virginia State College, spoke on the subject "Our Task in Virginia." He questioned the Negro's desire to vote, contrasting the present-day situation with the Negro's voting activity in the late 1800's. He stated that there were 101 Negroes in the Virginia legislature from 1867 to 1890.

SPONSORS OF SESSIONS

The Institute of Race Relations and the Clinic on Human Relations were sponsored by the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Society and the Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches through the Richmond Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

Sessions of the Institute were held in St. Paul's Church Parish House, and the Clinic on Human Relations held its sessions in the Egyptian Building and the auditorium of the Medical College of Virginia.

Music for the evening meetings was furnished by the choral club of Virginia Union University, by members of the Richmond Intercollegiate Council, the Maggie L. Walker High School, and the First Quartermaster Training Group Chapel Choir of Camp Lee.

Mrs. FDR, Joe Louis Talk AFRO-AMERICAN at Interracial Music Fete

NEW YORK—Mrs. Roosevelt and Sgt. Joe Louis highlighted a long list of celebrities who appeared at an interracial musical festival at Horace Mann School Auditorium on Washington's birthday before one thousand colored and white children.

Addressing the applauding and delighted audience, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

Fight Must Continue

"What are the things which made George Washington great? He believed in men and women who fought for the truth, and he had courage in the face of adverse conditions. Until we have in this country all the things we ought to have, we all have to go on fighting. We must go on fighting for these things every day."

She was wearing a black dress, black shoes, and purple hat; and occasional expressions of satisfaction could be seen on her face as she looked out over the enthusiastic children representing every race, religion, and creed from the Morningside area of Manhattan.

Joe Gets Big Hand

Joe Louis, looking trim and neat in his uniform, got the biggest hand of the day as he was introduced by Joe Cumminskey, sports editor of the Newspaper PM.

"I'm happy that so many Americans are interested in what all Americans should be interested," he said. "I do hope that from one part of the earth to another everybody will understand the world the way you kids do. You kids will run the world in the future."

Josh White, guitarist and singer, and his four-year-old son sang a number called, "That's America to Me." Mrs. Roosevelt was so pleased that she went over and congratulated and spoke to the boy, for several minutes amidst tremendous applause from the audience.

The biggest event was a dance on the stage in which colored and white boys and girls paired off in mixed couples. There wasn't the slightest hint of race consciousness among the kids.

Hazel Scott played boogie-woogie numbers and sang at the piano, and Louis Armstrong and his trumpet were also featured.

Scroll to First Lady

To top off the four-hour entertainment, a scroll was presented to Mrs. Roosevelt containing the

"Children's Unity Pledge." The entire assembly got up and read the pledge aloud: 3-2-45

"We now join hands with the children of the world. It matters not whether they are black or white or where they were born, or if they are rich or poor, Jew or Gentile. We do not ask where or how they worship.

"We ask only that they love freedom and their neighbors. Together we will make an ever-widening circle around a tired, war-torn world, so that our parents may see our friendship and peace, and follow our example."

The festival was prepared and sponsored by the Citizens' Committee of the Upper West Side, an active organization engaged in the promotion of interracial unity.

Fisk Youth Heads AFRO-AMERICAN Interracial Group

100 Colored and White
Students Meet in N.C.

SOUTH TAKES LEAD

Meharry Sergeant to
Go to San Francisco

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—A colored student was elected president and another named one of two delegates to the forthcoming United Nations' Conference during a meeting of students of nearly fifty colored and white colleges here April 15.

The approximately 100 delegates who elected Charles Proctor of Fisk University to head the group, expressed hope that the conference will become a permanent interracial organization of college students working in the interest of democracy, justice and peace. 4-28-45

During the meeting at the University of North Carolina, Sgt. Maurice Clifford of the Meharry Medical College ASTU, and Douglass Hunt of the University of North Carolina, executive secretary, were named delegates to the April 25 conference.

Called by Students

Called by students of the University of North Carolina and dedicated to the principles of democracy and world peace upheld by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the meeting was devoted to the consideration of world peace organization plans.

Particular emphasis was placed on problems facing the San Francisco conference and developing a plan for studying on their respective campuses the Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks and other similar plans. 4-28-45

The delegates elected to go to San Francisco will wire reports of the United Nations' Conference to the University of North Carolina, where a local committee will disseminate the information to the various participating colleges.

Second Conference Planned

An executive committee, composed of students from each of the States represented, will also start making plans for a second annual meeting of the conference, to be held at the University of North Carolina next year.

The participating colleges will be asked to contribute funds to finance the organization, which the students hope will eventually become national and international in membership.

Southern Youth Takes Lead

Terming the conference a challenge to youth, Dr. Frank P. Graham, university president, in the opening meeting paid tribute to President Roosevelt and urged the delegates to spread the message that Southern youth is on the march toward freedom and peace.

The remaining meetings were devoted to discussions and reports by a resolutions committee of students, resulting in the election of delegates to attend the San Francisco parley and in the proposed formation of the conference as a permanent organization.

The conference, it was agreed, marks a new epoch in the South because:

1. Colored and white students met, not to discuss local racial issues, but fundamental questions of international significance.

Racial Issue Not Stressed

2. The two delegates as well as the president were not chosen because of their race or in order to represent special interests, but because of their wide knowledge and facility in discussing the problems and issues of world peace. 4-28-45

Dynamic and influential figures during the session, both Hunt and Clifford, it was said, revealed their ability to think quickly in debate and to legislate in a manner that satisfied an overwhelming majority of the delegates.

3. The conference was not the work of "leftist" faculty members, but a conference conceived by students, called by students, and run by students. The only non-student speaker at the regular sessions was President Graham, who delivered his address at the students' express request.

Form Interracial Bodies To Combat School Strikes

GARY, Ind.—Oct. 15 A thorough and impartial probe of the causes of the recent racial tension at Froebel High School in Gary, where striking white students returned to their classes a week ago was promised. 10-13-45

Research Expects To Aid

The committee will work under the guidance of a college or university professor trained in education and in research methods. Employment of a person possessing these qualifications was authorized by the board.

Members of the committee are: John Jadnak, representing parents of white pupils; C. V. Ridgley, former Superior Court judge, representing the public in general; Frederick Price, representing parents of Negro students and Finley French, mechanical drawing teacher at Horace Mann High School, representing Gary teachers.

JUN 1-1945

ALL RACES CAN WORK, LIVE AND PLAY IN HARMONY

Relations Between Akron Minority Groups Declared By Clinic To Be Among Best In U. S.

BRATCHER

REV. MR. BARRETT

Markle Hits 'Gloom' In Committee Report

By THOMAS S. HANEY

The first interracial clinic in Akron went into closing sessions today, generally agreed that:

1—Relations between minority groups in Akron are among the best in the nation, and

2—Races can work, live and play in harmony with a little understanding on both sides.

These points dominated spirited discussions which marked the clinic opening at the Y.W.C.A. Thursday. Clinic Director Dr. George E. Haynes told the 200 persons present the talks were "arguments—but arguments without heat."

Discussions centered themselves largely around the relations of whites and Negroes in Akron since no other minority groups are active here.

THE clinic will take no action on the racial problems. It hopes merely to produce recommendations from which the desired program of understanding may be drawn.

The night session on employment produced most of the meeting's "fireworks."

It got under way with the reading of a report, prepared by a special white-Negro committee, on the hiring of Negro workers here. For the most part its outlook was gloomy.

"The part the Negro plays in the Akron employment picture is unsatisfactory," the report stated. "In many plants he is refused entry even to the jobs requiring little skill. In all others except civil service and the big five—rubber—manufacturing plants he is restricted to unskilled work or service occupations, whatever his background."

In the rubber plants, it went on, "the Negro has been accepted for certain production jobs, skilled and semiskilled, but there still are hundreds of jobs closed to him."

AREA DIRECTOR HARRY C. MARKLE of war manpower commission set the ball rolling when he attacked the report for a "pessi-

mistic outlook."

"Had I been writing this report, I would have played up the gains made by Negroes during the last one to two years," he declared. "There isn't a Negro in Akron who wants a job that can't get one. Long ago we absorbed all those who want work into our economy."

Markle was joined by George Bass in denying that Negroes were "the last to be hired and the first to be fired" here under union seniority rules.

"If, as and when, Negroes are laid off in the plants according to seniority, the WMC will have plenty of jobs to refer them to for a long time to come," he asserted.

He added the jobs are "skilled occupations—those which white men would be glad to take if they were laid off first."

* * *

BASS, secretary of the Akron Industrial Union council, C.I.O., promised the unions would stick strictly to seniority in layoffs and continued:

"Negroes were not the last to be hired. They were put on ahead of the workers which the companies brought to Akron from other areas. These workers under seniority rights will be the first to go, not Negroes."

Recommendations included one from Akron's Senator Carl D. Shepperd who proposed "education education of the white man to the bills that underprivileged Negroes are costing him in money and taxes for such things as relief."

The senator is author of a fair employment practices measure, now before the state legislature.

* * *

AN OBJECTIVE report on Akron housing conditions was read earlier by M. P. Lauer, metropolitan housing director here. Recommendations proposed jointly by whites and Negroes following discussion on the report included:

1—Integration of both races in public and private housing.

2—Make borrowing for home building accessible to all.

3—Absolutely no segregation of races.

4—No public housing in unsightly or unhealthy locations.

5—Addition of a Negro mem-



BABCOCK

DR. HAYNES

KIDNEY

Community problems involving race relations are under discussion at the Y.W.C.A. where the first inter-racial clinic is being held. Some of the discussion leaders, shown at the luncheon session of the opening program Thursday included Dr. George E. Haynes of New York, clinic director; E. S. Babcock, head of Babcock publications and clinic chairman; Jack Kidney, safety director of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Rev. Thomas Barrett, rector of Church of Our Saviour and Mercer Bratcher, of the war manpower commission race relations advisory council.

ber on public housing panels and on private panels where necessary.

The clinic will close this afternoon with a summary by Dr. Haynes. "After the Clinic—What?" Dr. Haynes is racial relations division executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He heads a staff of racial consultants who lead the meetings.

Edward S. Babcock of Akron is general chairman of the clinic.

The Akron Ministerial association is sponsoring the clinic. The delegates are composed largely of social workers, clergymen, Negro leaders, public school officials and government agency spokesmen.

Interracial Secretaryship
Courier-Journal
To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The local chapter of the Union for Democratic Action was gratified to hear the Aldermanic Finance Committee is going to reconsider the \$4,000 appropriation for a paid secretariat for the Interracial Committee. We, as a nonpartisan representative group interested in the intelligent participation in government, have studied the problem and are convinced that such an office is essential and desirable.

While we agree with Mr. Downard that interracial harmony is the concern of all offices of the local municipal government, we also feel a permanent office is required which will co-ordinate and act as a counseling agency to assist all branches of government in intelligent handling of issues affecting the relations of the Negro and white population of Louisville. 9-5-45

As an example of the advisability of such an arrangement, all the branches of government are in some way responsible for the health of the community, Departments of Public Works, Welfare, Zoning and Planning, Public Safety and Sanitation. However we would never consider dispensing with the Health Department since it is the planning agency which recommends controls and ordinances necessary for the general health which these other departments enforce or amplify in their services. It is in this kind of capacity this office could act. We could thus be assured that small but potentially dangerous tension would never reach the breaking point because of its constant vigilance.

The \$4,000 is a small sum to invest in better racial understanding. Cleveland, Ohio, which is only twice the size of Louisville, is spending annually over five times that sum in a similar office. Interestingly enough her Negro population composes less than 10 per cent of her total, while in Louisville almost 14 per cent of our population is Negro. It is little enough to ask less than one-fifth of that amount here in our own city. We feel confident that we can depend on the Finance Committee to re-examine the data in favor of this slight expenditure which may mean so much toward making Louisville a place where all its citizens may better live in peace and harmony. BARBARA REHM, Secretary.
Louisville.

Negro, White Daily Worker Join Rally in 9-6-45 Baltimore Park

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—A Negro and white crowd estimated at 25,000 celebrated Labor Day here in Carlin's Amusement Park. The park, which is usually Jimcrow, was taken over for the day by the Baltimore Industrial Union Council, CIO, in a demonstration for jobs, peace and security. Climax of the day was an evening mass rally at which Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes was the main speaker. N.Y.

After dealing at length with the needs of the reconversion period which he said would make measures taken by the New Deal look conservative, Secretary Ickes lashed out at discrimination. 9-6-45

"Within a comparatively few years," he said, "I expect to see the end of job discrimination because of race, creed or color. We are already well on the way to this goal. To me this, meeting today, when for the first time this park, located south of the Mason-Dixon line, has been thrown open for a public meeting to white and Negro alike, is a significant step along the truly democratic road which will lead to an era of no discrimination.

"The time will come when the American people will be ashamed of the economic slavery that in many places continues today to be imposed upon the Negro, just as they are ashamed that in this country the Negro was once held as a chattel slave."

An ovation was accorded Canada Lee, Negro actor, who came to Baltimore for this occasion. Mr. Lee stressed the problems facing the Negro people in the reconversion period due to their low seniority status. 9-6-45

Other speakers on the evening program included Mayor Theodore McKeldin; Carl A. Berendson, Minister of the New Zealand legation; E. B. Pugh, CIO regional director of Virginia; Rear Admiral Benson, and Theodore Okehov.

Bronx Forest House Highlights Race Unity

By EUGENE GORDON

Council House, at 1122 Forest Ave., Bronx, was established 16 years ago by the Council of Jewish Women in a predominately Jewish neighborhood. That area today is more than 90 percent Negro. The Council House, always non-sectarian in the broadest

sense, was presented on March 27 to the people of the neighborhood in which it still carries on. Since Negroes predominate, Negroes now predominate in management of the House. 4-8-45

Its name has been changed to Forest House.

The non-sectarian character of this enterprise cannot be too emphatically underscored. For many persons are already mistakenly referring to it as a "Negro" community center. It is Negro only in the sense that it has a Negro director and that most of the youngsters who use its facilities are Negro.

CITIZEN TOBIAS SPEAKS

Dr. Channing H. Tobias made the acceptance speech when the Council of Jewish Women at the Hotel Commodore presentation dinner turned over control of the house to the Negro people. His remarks are significant and important:

"I think I should say at the outset that I am not accepting the gift of the Council House as a Negro, but as a citizen of New York, and that in so doing I am not acting as a representative of the Negro community of New York but of the newly organized board of directors, which is cosmopolitan in personnel and democratically constituted to minister to the needs of the youth of racial groups in the community in which this settlement house operates."

Dr. Tobias recalled the case of a church whose officers "became so infuriated over the rapid influx of Negroes into the membership" that it "wrecked the sacred altar, ripped up the carpets from the aisles and put a padlock on the door." He recalled also "a certain socio-religious organization that offers institutional services to its members" but which preferred "to close its doors, raze its building and sell its property at a sacrifice rather than open its membership privileges to Negro applicants." 4-8-45

Dr. Tobias pointed out:

"Now the Council of Jewish Women could have yielded to the usual impulse and cried out in anger and

despair: 'The hordes of Harlem are invading our community. What shall we do?' But they did no such thing. Instead, they saw in the changing neighborhood an opportunity and a challenge. First, they accorded a whole-hearted welcome to their new neighbors, and then they sought the counsel of Negro and white leaders as to what changes in the organizational structure of the institution and in the program should be adopted in order more effectively to meet the needs of the youth to be served."

INTER-RACIAL BOARD

Forest House now has a board of managers embracing Negro and



DR. CHANNING TOBIAS

white, Jews and non-Jews, Catholics and Protestants. Its Negro director, George Gregory, a graduate of Columbia and of the St. Johns Law School, is not only a personable young man but a highly efficient and experienced social administrator. The present excellent state of the Harlem Boys Club, 134 St., is owing largely to his work.

The Council of Jewish Women did Negro an unprecedented thing. Instead of selling its property at a

value to the newcomers, it turned over to them the house in its entirety, land, buildings and equipment representing an equity of \$250,000. 4-8-45

The Council will contribute \$30,000 during 1945 and 1946 to establish Forest House on a firm foundation.

What, in the meantime, are the plans for this project?

Mr. Gregory outlines them as calling especially for more equipment, for enlargement of its present membership, and complete community support. He wants all the white people of the community, who may get the impression that the house belongs wholly to Negroes, to come in and enjoy its facilities. These are considerable, including a day nursery for working mothers, two to five-year-old children, a kindergarten for youngsters from 4½ to 5 years old, an after-school care program for kids from 6 to 13, a program for boys and girls from 14 to 18, and so on. 4-8-45

HEALTH PROGRAM

There is a health program. It includes forums, discussion groups, motion pictures, and lectures. There is a summer day camp for 100 children.

Although the children's and young people's classes and groups are made up almost wholly of Negroes, the adult groups and classes are sometimes all largely mixed. The planned parenthood unit, third largest in the city, is 80 percent white. The staff of 28 which runs Forest House is about half white and half Negro.

The kindergarten teachers are all white. Heads of departments are white and Negro. The evening switchboard operator is Negro; the day operator is white. The custodian is Negro and his assistants are white. 4-8-45

White organizations which left Forest House because of the mistaken belief that it was to be all

Negro are coming back. One of these is the Women's Club Council of the Bronx, with 150 members

Gregory says that in order to win back these groups and make Forest House of greatest benefit to the whole community its program must be broadened to cover a greater variety interests.

Interracial Commission in Ga. Urges Racial Equality

ATLANTA (ANP)—Economic, political and civic equality and opportunity were among the immediate objectives set for the Georgia Commission on Interracial Co-operation which held its annual meeting at Atlanta University Friday. School facilities. 3-5-45

Specific immediate objectives include enfranchisement of qualified colored citizens, better housing and recreational facilities, appointment of colored policemen and admission of colored doctors to practice in municipal hospitals.

Because of wartime transportation difficulties, the conference was held in two sections this year, one at Macon, the second at Atlanta. 5-5-45

Expansion of the membership in the commission to include the masses of people of both races was called for by Dr. R. L. Russell, State director, who asserted, "instead of the 500 in our organization today, we should have 50,000."

Want What We're Fighting For

Describing the importance of viewing the question of race from the total word scene, W. Y. Bell, Southern regional secretary of the National Urban League, declared: "The South must come to accept the idea that colored Americans want the things our war leaders say we are fighting for. Without this, the South will be unable to control the colored man as it has done in former years."

Mr. Bell told the large audience that the time has come for "frankness on both sides, especially must colored leaders sense the importance of saying what is the actual feeling of their people rather than what they believe the whites want them to say."

Hits "Intermarriage Bugaboo"

"And too," he said, "we must dispel bugaboos of intermarriage and race riots as excuses in denying justice to Southern colored people." The speaker concluded by saying that race prejudice is curable, but there must exist a will to cure it. 5-5-45

In addition to supporting a program of better housing and recreational facilities, full enfranchisement, and appointment of colored policemen, the commission pledged its full support to the campaign being waged by the Atlanta Urban League for equal

White Church in NC Gives Negro Program

GREENSBORO, N. C. (ANP)—The first interracial venture of its kind was undertaken here recently when the Woman's Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church, white, presented a program by three Negro women.

The program was titled, "The Gospel and our Colored Friends," and the participants were Mrs. Maggie Hill, Mrs. Hallie T. Hill, Mrs. Flora B. Davis and Miss La-Pearl Jones.

INTOLERANCE IS CHARGED New York Times

Bayside Group Seeks Reinstatement of Boy Scout

A campaign against racial intolerance has been started by the Bayside Citizens Group for Legislative Action, Bayside, Queens, following an appeal on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buffins, Negro purchasers of a home in the community, who said they had been persecuted by prejudiced neighbors. 9-12-45

Eighty white and Negro residents of Bayside met recently and set up a committee to establish a permanent Interracial and Intercouncil for Bayside. Members of it include Mrs. Ann Lowry of the Society of Friends, Mrs. Elizabeth C. James and Miss Zayola Blake of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Babcock, Mrs. Phyllis Silverman and Irving Adler. The committee's first action will be to seek reinstatement of Harry Buffins, 13, in a Boy Scout Troop which meets at P. S. 162, who, according to Mrs. Buffins, was expelled as a result of pressure by neighbors.

Georgia Group Seeks Better Race Relations

Plan Post War Steps to Relieve Tense Situation

MACON, Ga.—(ANP)— Immediate steps to offset the tense racial situation that is certain to grip Georgia in the postwar era, were mapped here Tuesday by members of the Georgia Interracial committee, in its quarterly meeting at the Booker T. Washington Community center.

Three speakers, two of them white, were in agreement that action must begin now, before thousands of servicemen, both white and Negro, return home.

The Rev. Maurice Trimmer, of Wesleyan college, white, cited prejudice, fear, racial agitation and belligerent defiance by the Negro as factors which would prevent interracial cooperation, but outlined as factors which would promote cooperation, fair treatment of the Negro, enfranchisement of the Negro, equalization of salaries, Negro policemen, calling Negroes for general jury service, removal of racial discrimination on public carriers and allowing Negro physicians an opportunity to practice in city hospitals.

Opening the great mediums of public information, the press, pulpit and radio in a relentless war against prejudice, hatred and fear was the suggestion brought by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State college, who argued that it was a project that the Georgia Interracial committee could well take over.

Declaring, "I am not willing to live in a society that fails to treat a Negro as a human being without taking a stand against it," Atty. Harry Strozier, militant young editorial writer for the liberal Macon News, in a ringing challenge called for his hearers to wage a ceaseless campaign against stupidity.

He declared that for "too long illogical principals have been exercised through prejudice, segregation, jim crow and the shibboleth of racial superiority."

Taking an optimistic view, Atty. Strozier expressed the belief "we are nearer solving the problem of racial problem of prejudice than we think."

He gave as an example a few editorial citations written by him in the Macon News, relative to allowing Negroes to vote in the white primary, which brought him untold surprise in that he had no protests from white readers.

He also called attention to the editorial written by him in which he urged that Negroes be given their rightful place after many of them have sacrificed their all to "rescue democracy from its threat of tryants and brigands."

An encouraging note was brought by Dr. J. A. Irving of Paine college, Augusta, who told how Negroes for the first time had been called for grand jury service, with W. S. Hornsby, general manager of the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance company being chosen as vice foreman.

The Rev. R. L. Russell, of Atlanta, state director of the committee, presided. He reported that the committee had \$1,009.01 on hand and that cash donations were rapidly swelling this fund with which to carry on the organization's work.

A New Voice In The Making

At a regional conference on the South's postwar economy in Atlanta some weeks ago, it was our privilege to hear a distinguished southerner say that it is time for southern people to quit cussing other sections and peoples about our woes and afflictions and to begin furnishing intelligent leadership that will develop a program that will command the cooperation and confidence of other sections. More recent than ever this prophetic utterance, a distinguished North Carolinian voiced the hope that southerners will discontinue the practice of saying that we are lazy because of the warm climate and blaming our drawbacks on the presence of the Negroes.

We are equally impressed with the frankness exhibited by ex-Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana, who, according to The Central Christian Advocate, Methodist publication, is a real prophet for the South. The tribute which the Negro editor pays to ex-governor Jones is typical of a fast growing sentiment and a new voice in the South. It say of him:

"Since the expiration of his term as governor he has traveled throughout the nation preaching the gospel of the economic rehabilitation of the South.

"There are several things about his preachments that are interesting and noteworthy, as much because of what he does not say as of what he says. For one thing he does not harp on the Negro as the cause of the South's poverty. For another, he does not place the blame for his poverty and backwardness outside the reach of the South's own population. And then he does not preach the old gospel of the South's glories.

"Mr. Jones frankly faces the economic backwardness of the South and urges southerners themselves to do something about it. He reminds them that their one-party system is a basic curse and that their inferiority is a great drawback.

"In all his speeches there has yet appeared no cheap demagoguery, no appealing to race passions, no disposition to unctuous hypocrisy about the sinfulness of the South's prosecutors. On the other hand his are ringing appeals to his section to use intelligence, political wisdom, and industry to lift itself."

Are "Race Relations Advisors" Helping Or Hindering The Advance Of The Negro?

By THYRA EDWARDS

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt's New Deal will be important in the history of the American Negro mainly because it created a new professional outlet for college-trained colored men and women, providing an avenue for lucrative careers in the business of "advising" white people in high places what to do when Negroes demand too much or show signs of exploding from too much economic and social pressure.

Negro business, independent enterprise are suffering from a shortage of trained personnel in the expansion of insurance companies, development of Negro banks, chain stores and co-operatives and the bringing of modern techniques of news gathering and reporting into the Negro publishing field; the field of professional politics is also suffering as is, to some extent, the field of education. The drain on the available trained persons for such tasks has been brought about mainly because Washington's countless bureaus and bureaucrats need "instruction" on how to handle Negro problems. That is why the so-called "race specialist," the "race consultant," and the "advisor on Negro affairs" has come into what appears to be permanent existence.

In a survey carried on among the "race consultants," the "advisors on Negro affairs," etc., themselves, I asked:

"If it had not been for these race specialists jobs, would you or could you have directed your training and talents to the expansion of Negro insurance companies, the development of Negro banks, Negro chain stores and co-operatives, to bringing modern techniques of news gathering and reporting into Negro publishing, to Negro education, to politics?"

The answer was yes, almost unanimously.

These men and women have been used by Washington as a buffer between government and the American Negro, and since they have been on the scene, no independent Negro organization has arisen to define and to advance the Negro's social, political and economic position..that is, none that has attained the desired status of effectiveness enjoyed by the NAACP and the Urban League, which, themselves, are interracial with the white viewpoint frequently finding expression in matters that should be purely Negro.

Other questions I asked were: "Are you to be held responsible for the

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Other questions I asked were: "Are you to be held responsible for the

false optimism heightened in the Negro people by your presence in important government bureaus, appointments without any direct responsibility to the Negro electorate nor to any organized body in Negro life—American life? In your opinion, did you make a valid contribution to the integration of Negroes into American life?"

The answers varied. All were agreed, however, that their years of government job-holding had not integrated Negroes into American life. Who are these men and women? Here are some thumbnail descriptions:

WEAVER, DEAN OF

BLACK CABINET

Dr. Robert Weaver, considered dean of the "Black Cabinet." He entered the Housing Division of PWA under Harold Ickes, moved to the U. S. Housing Authority under Nathan Straus; met a complete deadlock in the War Manpower Commission, quit for a race relations job with Mayor Ed Kelly's Chicago Commission on Race Relations, then left that for the recently organized American Council on Race Relations. (A consultant body which advises municipal and state committees as to what to do when Negroes get too insistent about their rights.)

William Trent, with the Federal Works Administration until it was killed. He was a former special assistant to the president of Bennett College. He has returned to the field of education via the United College Fund.

Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro

Over 100 Organized Interracial Groups Are Operating in America

ARTICLE IV
By THYRA EDWARDS

NEW YORK—Life Magazine wrote an obituary on Negro federal race advisors when it observed in its November 15, 1944, issue that: "None is really very important." But as Mark Twain once telegraphed the Associated Press after a premature announcement: "The charges are not true."

It is a fact that "none is really very important" so far as federal agencies in Washington are concerned. However, after ten years of officially recognized race advising, the idea has spread throughout the country. In the last 18 months, over 100 formally organized interracial committees have sprung up. Interracial committees have been set up by governors and mayors, religious and educational groups have developed human welfare commissions, committees have been organized by worried communities anticipating race riots. Some are financed by city council appropriations, some are underwritten by foundations and other specialized charities. Increasingly they are administered by paid executives.

They say race relations committees are an easy substitute for action, a technique of short circuiting Negro pressure groups from direct action on state legislatures and city councils and the hindrance of unity between Negroes and whites in common cause programs.

"Pseudo-Social Negro Specialists"

They say that a pseudo-social group of Negro specialists is being created, isolated from Negroes, and that these men enjoy a false relationship with wealthy, often cultivated whites who underwrite their budgets.

They think that none of these interracial organizations and committees for the special benefit of Negroes have ever made an all-out attack on smashing race discrimination.

Instead, these committees and organizations tend to perpetuate Negroes as objects of charity.

Their staffs live and breathe on Negro segregation.

They say that the time has come when Negroes must look out for themselves, digging in as the Jews, Italians, Germans, all other minorities have dug into every phase of American life.

Criticism of race relationists and committees are rather salty. Those heard in Houston Texas, are typical.

Closeup Of Houston Committee

Houston has a Race Relations Committee appointed by the mayor from among leading whites and Negro "half citizens." At a dinner in the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Scott in Houston, I got a closeup view of how a

race relations committee can avoid action.

Present was R. B. Grovey, organizer of the United Steel Workers, CIO and member of the State CIO Council. Grovey, who owns and operates a 4 chair barbershop was the original complaint in the historic Texas primary case. Other guests included L. B. Balton, Editor of the Houston Examiner, Mrs. Julian White, wife of a local businessman, a nurse at the City Negro Hospital and my mother Mrs. A. B. Edwards-Dodson, a teacher in the Houston Public Schools.

Our host, Mr. Scott, is a member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, AF of L, owns a funeral home and organized the Third Ward Civic Club, the most independent and fearless organization in the city.

They told me that the Mayor's Committee is a smoke screen to divert attention from the growing vigor of civic clubs Negroes are developing in the ward organizations of the city.

A member of the Mayor's Committee was singled out as the top Uncle Tom for getting 200 Negroes out to meet City Manager Edy and thank him for favors he hadn't done. The smart homes of Houston's "best" Negroes are still on muddy streets because the "vast improvements" being made which the committee thanked the Mayor for—are not on the streets where Negroes live.

"Less For Negroes Than Whites"

The Third Ward Civic Club supported a fight for equalization of teacher's pay which jumped some salaries from \$600 to \$2400, but the Negro principals of schools were already on record endorsing two-thirds pay for Negroes, because, and this is a direct quote: "It takes less for Negroes to live than whites"! This recommendation actually appears on page 12 of the Supervisor and Principals Handbook. The civic club fought for and won an appropriation of \$40,000 to improve Emancipation Park, only park in Houston open to Negroes when timid Negro leaders tugged their coat tails and urged them to settle for \$15,000.

"A man can't lead if he hasn't got principles and independence," my host declared. "The teachers are generally afraid of their jobs. We are independent businessmen and taxpayers. We don't need any race relations committees nor any advisors. Just Negroes with more guts and more civic responsibility."

Increasingly there is a search for something free of white philanthropy, free of white domination. In the South the Texas Primary Case initiated by Negroes and carried through in its long fight by Negroes, has revived political activity. On the heels of that, the FEPC looms as a powerful weapon.

Pullman porters, mayors, war work-



MRS. BETHUNE



FRANK HORNE



EDGAR BROWN

Women; one time president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. She resigned the presidency of Bethune-Cookman College which she founded, to give all her time to the NYA. She now has neither post, portfolio nor college.

Alfred Edgar Smith, who took over the place vacated by Forrester B. Washington in the early days of the New Deal, and continued with the WPA until it was scuttled.

LANCASTER GIVES VIEWS OF JOB

Emmer Martin Lancaster, Special Assistant on Negro Affairs to the Secretary of Commerce; a practicing attorney in Akron, Ohio, for 15 years before he took the spot vacated by Eugene Kinckle Jones in 1940. He came to Washington from an independent professional practice and not from an institutional job. He considers his and that of all race advisors frankly political.

housing to WMC and is now back in housing. Of the staff of race relations advisors, Eugene Kinckle Jones was the first appointee. T. Arnold Hill, Mrs. Bethune's assistant in NYA, who later worked as a special OPA advisor, were the only ones in the group whose previous careers were devoted entirely to race relations as a full-time profession. Jones had been general secretary of the National Urban League for 35 years; Hill was with that Organization for 25 years. Frank Horne, former dean at Fort Valley Normal, Georgia, took Weaver's place in the Federal Public Housing Administration where he still is.

Representing no organized group in Negro life, responsible to no organized group, without defined authority or official status, these "federal advisors" crystallized, it seems, into an artificial hierarchy of petty government officials divorced from the economic and social forces of Negro life and on the periphery of the technical stream of government administration.

Edgar G. Brown, one-time tennis champion, who was a big factor in the old Civilian Conservation Camps (CCC).

Former Federal Judge William Hastie, who went to the War Department as Civilian Aide on Negro Affairs to the Secretary of War. He later resigned and the statement he released created a national flurry. Truman K. Gibson, Jr., his assistant, took over. Gibson is a young Chicago lawyer. Theodore R. (Ted) Poston, former New York newspaperman, who was given a job in the Office of War Information (OWI).

MOON, JOHNSON, HILL AND JONES

Henry Lee Moon, who has a long career in public relations and journalism, came to Washington to be Dr. Weaver's press relations expert. Clarence Johnson from the West Coast and former organizer for the Dining Car Employees Union, went from

Are 'Race Relations Advisers' Helping Or Hindering the Advance of Negroes?

((This is the fourth of a series of five articles by Thyra Edwards on the subject of race relations advisers in departments of the federal government)).

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BECOMING BUFFERS

The federal race advisor with years of experience in Washington, is a natural for these jobs. Thus the Rosenwald-dominated American Council on Race Relations has secured Robert Weaver as director. He "advised" in PWA, USHA and War Manpower while on the federal payroll.

Later, he administered Mayor Kelly's Chicago Committee on Race Relations. It all boils down to the old American practice of hiring Negroes in certain positions where they are jockeyed into playing the role of buffer between an aroused Negro community and a frightened or conscience-stricken white community or organization.

Pullman porters, mayors, war workers, congressmen, labor organizers and business men all the way from Boston to Seattle, San Francisco to Houston, New Orleans to Washington, D. C., have told me their views on the new developments in Negro-white relationships.

They say race relations committees are an easy substitute for action, a technique of short circuiting Negro pressure groups from direct action on state legislatures and city councils and the hindrance of unity between Negroes and whites in common cause programs.

"NEGRO SPECIALISTS"

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TRUMAN GIBSON, JR.



"TED" POSTON



"JUDGE" HASTIE

68b-1945

For Better Race Relations

Amster Dam News N.Y.

The Committee for the Improvement of Race Relations in New York City was recently formed under the aegis of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce. The most interesting and probably important thing about the committee is that it was initiated by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, which includes practically all of the reputable business men in the 125th Street area. 3-17-45

In addition to many successful merchants, such as Col. Leopold Philipp and William Sachs of Sachs Quality Furniture Co., the committee is comprised of such outstanding Harlemites as Attorney Alan Dingle, the Rev. John H. Johnson, Roy Wilkins and Councilman Ben Davis. All of these men are responsible leaders deeply interested in Harlem's problems.

They have decided to work for Harlem, to plug Harlem in a constructive way. They have declared they will examine every Harlem problem carefully and then do all in their power to help solve it. 3-17-45

That they can do much to improve conditions in Harlem is obvious. Hitherto people have formed committees for the salvation of Harlem and then stopped working. Therefore, if this new committee, spearheaded by the business leaders of the community in cooperation with other leading citizens really tackles the housing, employment, health, education and other problems, there is no reason in the world why it should not meet with success. 3-17-45

Furthermore, there is no reason on earth why the business interests in 125th St. and other groups in Harlem should not get along without any ill-feeling at all. It is to the mutual advantage of everybody that they do. Their joint success in helping to solve local racial and other problems will be a boon to New York City as well as to all other cities with similar problems. But they can succeed only by honest and hard work.

Three Discuss Race Relations At Boydton

Richmond Times

2-28-45

BOYDTON, Feb. 27—Two citizens of Durham, N. C., and one Virginian were the principal speakers at the second annual county-wide race relations program held in Town Hall, Boydton, yesterday. The speakers were Rabbi Elliot J. Einhorn, of Beth-El Synagogue, of Durham; Dr. Horne Hart, professor of sociology and Christian ethics at Duke University, and Dr. Vernon Johns, of Farmville. The Rev. W. Tyler Nelson, Jeanes Rural Church counselor for the Southern Education Foundation, presided at the meeting. Other participants in the program were the Rev. Clinton Marsh, of Chase City; the Rev. H. W. Whitchard, of Boydton, and the Rev. O. M. Blackwell, also of Boydton. Music was furnished by the choir of Thyne Institute of Chase City. 2-28-45

In speaking of brotherhood, Rabbi Einhorn said that "brother-

hood will lose all significance unless mankind comes to understand that each race, each creed, offers a contribution to society. Only then can we plan constructively for the postwar era." He said that Americans must learn to fight tyranny and oppression wherever it appears. "We can exist only if we appreciate one another for the contributions that each has given for the betterment of mankind."

Dr. Johns said that all people are in chains, and we must stop talking about the deliverance of Negroes and talk about the deliverance of all people. He insisted that the majority group should set up a scale of values to apply to all peoples. He added that we should teach all to produce the things which we most admire in ourselves. 2-28-45

Dr. Hart said that brotherhood must be based on justice. "We need to come face to face with injustices and make these injustices known to the people of good will throughout the world. In the teamwork that is the essential core of brotherhood, we can throw our energy into the process of growing higher and bringing about greater justice in the world."

In conclusion, Dr. Hart said that

Meetings and Conferences

advantage must be taken of the righteous indignation that is present in the heart of almost everyone. Those who believe in the principles of liberty and brotherhood must feel a righteous indignation when various injustices are exposed. It is the duty of those who feel such indignation to direct it to help eliminate prejudices and to aid in increasing and bettering the conditions of man in every area of life. 2-28-45

The race relations program is sponsored by the Rural Ministers of Mecklenburg County, of which the Rev. W. Tyler Nelson is the Jeanes Rural Church counselor. Seven hundred white and Negro citizens gathered in Town Hall in Boydton to listen to the program.

Negro Women

Informers

Are Invited To

Houston, Texas

Section Meet

Dallas—The responsibility, and the opportunity, of women in the war will be discussed in a one-day meeting of representatives of the 36 national women's organizations comprising the Advisory Council to the Women's Interests section War Department bureau of Public Relations, Friday, Feb. 9, at the Dallas Power and Light company auditorium.

Invitations have been issued by the War department to 134 women leaders in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Western Arkansas, Eighth Service Command headquarters at Dallas said today. The service command is host to the meeting. Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, of Marianna, Ark., and Mrs. M. D. Bowen, 5318 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, La., received invitations as representatives of the National Council of Negro Women, one of the 36 member organizations of the Advisory Council.

Negro Fliers Ask Gift

New York Times

2-11-45

By The Associated Press.

DETROIT, Feb. 10—A War Department spokesman said today that the first all-Negro fighter squadron, now in action in Italy, had returned a \$1,000 gift from a Detroit union local with the request that it be used to better "inter-racial good-will."

Truman K. Gibson Jr., civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson, said Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, CIO, has agreed to contribute the money to a national fund which will provide an annual award for "the person

or group contributing the most toward racial good-will."

Mr. Gibson said Maj. George S. Roberts, former commander of the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, told him his fliers made the decision because of their desire for "understanding and advancement of the Negro."

Facts And Fancies

BY EUSTACE GAY

Philadelphia Tribune

1-13-45

Nearly 14 years ago a group of 25 young people were brought together under the auspices of the Race Relations Committee of the Society of Friends for a week-end conference at Pendle Hill, a Quaker school for graduate study at Wallingford, Pa. Those were the depression days. Jobs were hard to find. Employers who had colored workers were being importuned daily to fire them and hire others in their place. There were other disturbing tensions. Something had to be done. But what?

Securing the interest of a few adults, the Society of Friends through the Race Relations Department, led by



Helen Bryan, brought together these hand-picked youth, white and colored, of all religious denominations for the first of a series of conferences which, after 13 years, have led to the establishment of Fellowship House, Incorporated, and to the holding of a monthly interracial church service.

All of this seems rather dull and unimpressive, as you read it in cold type. One has to visit Fellowship House to get

any adequate picture of what that institution means to Philadelphia. Most Philadelphians don't even know such an institution exists. Its program now reaches out and is touching high school and other youth groups in a way that makes for tolerance, understanding and harmony among the several racial groups in this city.

More than that, what Fellowship House, growing out of the Pendle Hill conferences, has done is now being copied in other cities, north, south, east and west. It is an experiment in living together, which is giving a concrete demonstration that interracial cooperation for human welfare is nothing to be afraid of.

I am afraid that all of this is uninteresting. I write of it because it is fresh on my mind. Last Thursday evening a few of us who were "in" on the first conference were paraded as exhibits for the benefit of new members and of those active members who were unacquainted with the beginnings of the institution in which they manifest such an intense interest.

A little history once in a while does not hurt; and it is, I think, a good thing for those of us who are active in institutions like Fellowship House, Incorporated, to know who and what were "in the beginning." It serves to give us perspective and the kind of background against which to pro-

ject the future. It keeps us from forgetting the contributions of those who went before, pioneering in what 13 years ago was not as popular as it is today.

The Pendle Hill conferences are no longer held, but Fellowship House, Incorporated, is the lengthened shadow of those modest beginnings when we met, discussed, listened to "experts" in this and that field, and returned home determined to do something to make real the promptings of our hearts to establish a human brotherhood in the City of Brotherly Love.

Don't get the idea that Fellowship House, Incorporated, has reached the place where it no longer needs us. The fact is, the institution needs hundreds of new members and vol-

1-13-45

unteer workers who will take the training course—yes, Fellowshipshippers must **KNOW**, not guess—and then become integrated into a program which will never be fully consummated until all men are brothers, regardless of race, creed, color, or any other circumstance. 1-13-45

In addition, Fellowship House, Incorporated, needs money, good old United States dollars. The more money the institution gets, the more constructive and far-reaching will be its program. Not all of its staff are volunteers. There must be that nucleus which devotes full time to the work—and they must live, move and have their being, have something to eat, somewhere to sleep, and clothes to wear.

The first chance you get, visit Fellowship House, Incorporated, 1431 Brown street. Marjorie Penney and her co-workers will welcome you!

Race Relation Institute At Fisk University In July

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The second annual institute of Race Relations, under the auspices of the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association will convene at Fisk University, July 2-21 under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Many eminent consultants and discussion leaders have been selected to appear on this program. Their name follow:

W. W. Alexander, formerly, director, Farm Security Administration; vice president Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary, American Missionary Ass'n Division, New York.

Allison Davis, Asst. Professor of Education, University of Chicago.

Rachel Davis DuBois, director, Intercultural Education Workshop, New York. 5-19-45

Edwin R. Embree, president Julius Rosewald Fund; chairman, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago. 2-2-45

Charles H. Houston, attorney, Member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Giles A. Hubert, head, Department of Economics, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Frayser T. Lane, Civic Director, Chicago Urban League.

Ruth A. Morton, director, America Missionary Ass'n Schools, New York.

Ira DeA Reid (Co-Organator of

Discussion Groups) Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, Associate Director, Southern Regional Council.

Arthur L. Swift Jr., professor, Union Theological Seminary, New York. 5-19-45

Charles H. Thompson, head, Department of Education, Howard University.

Williard S. Townsend, member, Executive Committee, CIO; International President, U.T.S.E. of A.

Robert C. Weaver, director, Community Services, American Council of Race Relations.

Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago.

Name New Director For Chicago Mayor's Interracial Committee

Kansas City Call Mo.
CHICAGO — (ANP) Mo.

Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the mayor's committee on race relations, announces the appointment of Thomas H. Wright, white executive director and of Harry J. Walker as associate director.

Mr. Wright, who is now in charge of war manpower in the industrial belt around Chicago, will begin his new duties on Feb. 1. Mr. Walker is already in the office, his present appointment being a promotion of assistant director which he has held since last spring. 2-2-45

For the past three years, Mr. Wright has been associated in several capacities with the war agencies of the government. He was field representative in charge of the employment of minority groups for the War Production Board and later area director for the War Manpower commission, the position which he has resigned to accept the post with the mayor's committee.

A Matter That Can't Wait

Detroit Free Press
An Inter-Racial Work Shop Conference, sponsored by the Detroit Inter-Racial Committee, will be held at Rackham Memorial today. At it representatives of labor, industry, business, and other local groups will come to grips with racial discrimination.

The Negro question no longer affects the South exclusively or even predominantly. The migration of great numbers of Negroes to Detroit and other Northern cities has made it a national problem. A new type of Negro leadership is demanding the rights guaranteed its race by the Constitution. 6-1-45

The issue cannot be swept under the carpet and forgotten. It will become more acute, as Negro troops are demobilized and the question of job preference comes up.

It is to be hoped that today's conference will make a definite contribution to removing discrimination in employment and in housing accommodations.

Are "Race Relations Advisors" Helping Or Hindering The Advance Of The Negro

Informer - Houston, Texas
Negro Business, Independent Enterprise Losing Trained Personnel to Latest "Negro Profession"

By **THYRA EDWARDS**

NEW YORK.—President Roosevelt's New Deal will be important in the history of the American Negro mainly because it created a new professional outlet for college-trained colored men and women, providing an avenue for lucrative careers in the business of "advising" white people in high places what to do when Negroes demand too much or show signs of exploding from too much economic and social pressure.

Shortage of Trained Personnel

Negro business, independent enterprise are suffering from a shortage of trained personnel in the expansion of insurance companies, development of Negro banks, chain stores and cooperatives and the bringing of modern techniques of news gathering and reporting into the Negro publishing field; the field of professional politics is also suffering as is, to some extent, the field of education. The drain on the available trained persons for such tasks has been brought about mainly because Washington's countless bureaus and bureaucrats need "instruction" on how to handle Negro problems. That is why the so-called "race specialist," the "race consultant," and the advisor on Negro affairs "has come into, what appears to be, permanent existence.

In a survey carried on among the "race consultant," the "advisors on Negro affairs," etc., themselves, I asked:

"If it had not been for these race specialists jobs, would you or could you have directed your training and talents to the expansion of Negro insurance companies, the development of Negro banks, Negro chain stores and cooperatives, to bringing modern techniques of news gathering and reporting into Negro publishing, to Negro education, to politics?"

The answer was yes, almost unanimously.

Specialists Being Used as Buffers

These men and women have been used by Washington as buffer between government and the American Negro, and since they have been on the scene, no independent Negro organization has arisen to define and to advance the Negro's social, political and economic position—that is, none that has at-

tained the desired status of effectiveness enjoyed by the NAACP and the Urban League, which, themselves, are interracial with the white viewpoint finding expression in matters that should be purely Negro.

Other Questions

Other questions I asked were: "Are you to be held responsible for the false optimism heightened in the Negro people by your presence in important government bureaus, appointees without any direct responsibility to the Negro electorate nor to any organized body in Negro life—American life? In your opinion, did you make a valid contribution to the integration of Negroes into American life?"

The answers varied. All were agreed, however, that their years of government job-holding had not integrated Negroes into American life. Who are these men and women? Here are some thumbnail descriptions

Weaver-Dean of Black Cabinet

Dr. Robert Weaver, considered dean of the "Black Cabinet." He entered the Housing Division of PWA under Harold Ickes, moved to the U. S. Housing Authority under Nathan Straus; met a complete deadlock in the War Manpower Commission, quit for a race relations job with Mayor Ed Kelly's Chicago Commission on Race Relations, then left that for the recently organized American Council on Race Relations. (A consultant body which advises municipal and state committees as to what to do when Negroes get too insistent about their rights.)

William Trent, with the Federal Works Administration until it was killed. He was a former special assistant to the president of Bennett college. He has returned to the field of education via the United College Fund.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; one time president of the Federation of Colored Women's clubs. She resigned the presidency of Bethune-Cookman college which she founded, to give all her time to the NYA. She now has neither post, portfolio nor college.

Alfred Edgar Smith, who took over the place vacated by Forrester E. Washington in the early days of the New Deal, and continued with

the WPA until it was scuttled.

Lancaster Gives Views of Job

Emmer Martin Lancaster, special assistant on Negro affairs to the Secretary of Commerce; a practicing attorney in Akron, Ohio, for 15 years before he took the spot vacated by Eugene Kinckle Jones in 1940.

He came to Washington from an independent professional practice and not from an institutional job. He considers his and that of all race advisors frankly political.

Edgar G. Brown, onetime tennis champion, who was a big factor in the old Civilian Conservation Camps (CCC).

Former Federal Judge William Hastie, who went to the War Department as civilian Aide on Negro Affairs to the Secretary of War. He later resigned and the statement he released created a national flurry. Truman K. Gibson, Jr., his assistant took over. Gibson is a young Chicago lawyer.

Theodore R. (Ted) Poston, former New York newspaperman, who was given a job in the Office of War Information (OWI).

Moon, Johnson, Hill and Jones

Henry Lee Moon, who has a long career in public relations and journalism, came to Washington to be Dr. Weaver's press relations expert. Clarence Johnson from the West Coast and former organizer for the Dining Car Employees Union, went from housing to WMC and is now back in housing. Of the staff of race relations advisors, Eugene Kinckle Jones was the first appointee. T. Arnold Hill, Mrs. Bethune's assistant in NYA, who later worked as a special OPA advisor, were the only ones in the group whose previous careers were devoted entirely to race relations as a full-time profession. Jones had been general secretary of the National Urban League for 35 years; Hill was with that organization for 25 years.

Frank Horne, former dean at Fort Valley Normal, Georgia, took Weaver's place in the Federal Public Housing Authority where he still is.

Representing no organized group in Negro life, responsible to no organized group, without defined authority or official status, these "federal advisors" crystalized, it seems into an artificial hierarchy of petty government officials divorced from the economic and social forces of Negro life and on the periphery of the technical stream of government administration.

Chi. Race Relations' The Worker N.Y. Committee Muffs Job

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

CHICAGO.—The Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago, the largest and in many respects the most strategic city in America, has failed us. The men who lead it have fallen down on the job. What was the hope and promise of a few months back, when the committee was created, is almost gone, yet the need for the committee is greater today than in August, 1943 when it was set up. 6-10-45

Then—in 1943—there were a whole series of violent attacks upon Negro Americans in cities scattered throughout the country. Klan elements, Christian Fronters, the followers of Gerald L. K. Smith were desperately seeking to prevent the integration of Negro labor into defense factories. These un-American and subversive elements incited by fascist-minded leaders or men actually in the pay of foreign enemies were openly attacking Negroes, Jews and other Americans. They were seeking to weaken our country. They were in part succeeding. But they had no firm foothold in Chicago. We were making strides toward enlarging our democracy. 6-10-45

HOODLUMS AT WORK

Today, in the city of Chicago, a Negro lad has been killed by hoodlums. Other hoodlums, incited by the ravings of that YMCA leader, Newton C. Farr, who calls for the continuance of ghettos and restrictive covenants, are breaking windows and bombing the homes of Negro citizens. The demand for freedom to discriminate made by Association of Commerce leaders, who shout as unalterable an opposition to Fair Employment Practices as Hitler ever did, are narrowing the job field for Negroes. Violence is the weapon last employed by reaction to prevent the march of democracy. We are moving toward violent outbreaks, but we can stop it and Chicago can, you know, in terms of its democracy serve as an example to the rest of the country.

The Mayor's Committee has done nothing to expose these forces. It has done nothing to mobilize those Chicagoans who by calling for a Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, indicated that they were ready to fight segrega-

tion, Jimcrow and the other forms of discrimination which denies to Negroes the opportunities and possibilities to serve their country in its hour of deepest crisis. It has done nothing toward planning a realistic campaign against un-American practices. On the other hand, the Mayor's Committee has stood as a bulwark across the path of those who sought to see these things accomplished. It has created illusions of strength and sincerity which find no support in objective results. 6-10-45

LOTS OF NOISE

The conference called in the City Council Chamber in February, 1944, began with great fanfare and ended nowhere.

Here is its score:

1. There was no attempt to come to grips with the problems which threatened to precipitate clashes.
2. Every effort to bring out the names of those whose un-American practices created those problems was adroitly evaded.
3. No effort was made to move the people to protest the interests of democracy and the nation.
4. Efforts were made to split the forces of unity by blatantly ignoring left-wing (so-called) groups.
5. No program of action was prepared. 6-10-45

For more than a year the committee was inactive—at least as far as the public knew. It is said to have carried on its work from the top, with police heads and some industrialists. But reaction was openly active. The restrictive covenants were publishing their press in many sections of the city. No efforts were made to revoke their license or to get the City Council to legislate against openly propagated race and religious hatred.

Finally, an aroused public demanded action on the part of the committee. Another conference was called. It projected three sessions. The first has taken place, and it was worse than useless. Its findings have long been known. If this conference fails, deep disillusionment will set in. It can only be saved if the people call for action

or dismissal. The responsibility rests with the people. The committee leadership is afraid of action. It is afraid of the people.

We write these things with no desire to destroy the Mayor's Committee. There are possibilities of salvaging what remains of its almost completely shattered prestige if it will act. 6-10-45

If we to defeat reaction and prevent clashes here in Chicago, it's up to the people to speak out.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. OBSERVER

Circ. D. 103,867 - S. 114,607

JUN 14 - 1945

The People Speak through The Observer's Open Forum

Negroes and Planning Board.

To The Observer:

In the changing of the Charlotte Planning board set-up, it is interesting to note that integration of Negroes on the main planning or policy-making bodies has been consistently ignored. Since 1943, the Charlotte branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has brought to the attention of the proper authorities the importance of appointing Negroes on the policy-making bodies of planning boards for the postwar development of the city of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county.

According to a report made by The Charlotte Observer and The Charlotte News, May 30, 1945, as to the status of the planning board, and especially concerning the Negroes' position, it was made known that a liaison committee composed of leading Negroes was formed and that two Negroes had accepted membership on this committee. It was stated that all matters affecting the Negro would be discussed with this committee. It was stated that all matters affecting the Negro would be discussed with this committee.

We should like to ask what type of project could the city of Charlotte sponsor that would not affect the Negroes, who comprise 35 per cent of the population? A liaison committee can only suggest to and listen to suggestions from the planning board, but could not vote on matters before the board for consideration. We should like further to know why is a liaison committee necessary for Negroes and not for other minority groups in the community?

We feel that if the best interests of Negroes as citizens are to be served, a Negro should be appointed to the Charlotte Planning board,

T. E. GILLIARD, JR.,
Vice President.

KELLY M. ALEXANDER,
Executive Secretary.

Charlotte.

Say Racial Tolerance Key to Inter-Group Education

BALTIMORE — Racial and religious tolerance were advocated as primary requisites for inter-group education by speakers at the Baltimore Conference on Inter-group Education on Saturday.

The most emphatic views along this line were expressed by the Rev. George B. Ford, rector of Corpus Christi Church, NYC, who maintained that the elementary school classroom is the proper place to set the young mind straight on prejudices.

Maintaining that children don't pick up prejudices until they reach school age, the Rev. Mr. Ford said "no child should be allowed to leave the eighth grade without having considered openly in school why he hates the colored people, or the Jews or the Catholics, as the case may be."

Reason Destroys Prejudice

When such open discussion is given to the subject, the minister said, prejudice usually disappears.

"It's the teacher's responsibility to stress the human element, the contribution of every race and religion in the particular subject which she is teaching," said the minister. "And in cases where the subject develops marked tension such as an interracial issue, that subject should be picked out for special study."

"Until we teach each child to understand that we must have no second or third-rate citizens, irrespective of race, religion or background, then we have not got over to the next generation the full realization of what it means to be a citizen in a democratic society."

Scores "Jim-Crow Church"

Later, while leading a panel discussion, the Rev. Mr. Ford attacked the jim-crow church as "a public denial of God and Christ," maintaining that the church should take the lead in making American principles of democracy available to all citizens regardless of race or creed.

Dr. Ruth Benedict, professor of anthropology at Columbia University, pointed out that all racial prejudice is based on the theory that one group is superior to another which, she said, is unsupported by any scientific knowledge.

She urged the educators to stress the difference between the statements that "there is a difference between these people" and "one of these peoples is superior to the other."

In addition to the Rev. Mr. Ford and Dr. Benedict, Clarence I. Chatto, curriculum specialist of

public schools in Springfield, Ohio, spoke at the conference afternoon session at Broadway Junior High School.

Cites Success in Ohio

Reviewing the practical teachings of inter-group education as conducted in Ohio schools where courses of interracial relationship are a major part of the program, Mr. Chatto said that the plan has been successful in minimizing racial prejudice.

The morning and evening sessions of the conference were held at Polytechnic Institute, opening with an address by Dr. Julius B. Warren, commissioner of education of Massachusetts.

Dr. Warren expressed the opinion that racial prejudice is a reflection on American culture and a hindrance to national educational advancement, which make inter-group education a necessity.

Panel Discussion Leaders

This need for inter-group education was the theme of a panel discussion participated in by Dr. Thomas G. Follen, State superintendent of Maryland schools; Dr. Leo J. McCormick, assistant superintendent of schools of the Archdiocese of Baltimore and Washington; Hans Froelicher, Jr., headmaster of Park School, and Dr. Leon Sachs, former political science instructor at Johns Hopkins University.

The afternoon session featured special interest groups on how to achieve inter-group understanding through literature, led by the Rev. Mr. Ford; through social studies, Mr. Chatto; through science, Dr. Benedict; through high school administration, Dr. J. Carey Taylor, assistant superintendent of Baltimore secondary schools; and through the elementary school program, Miss Mary A. Adams, assistant superintendent of elementary schools.

Take Part in Round Table

The evening program was a roundtable discussion on the community and inter-group education, featuring Dr. Warren, Mr. Chatto, Dr. Benedict and Father Ford, with Richard F. Cleveland, chairman of the Baltimore Round Table, presenting the foreword.

Roszel C. Thomsen, president of the board of school commissioners, presided.

The conference was sponsored by the Baltimore Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, in co-operation with city and State departments of education, the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers and various local colleges and uni-

Meetings and Conferences- Race Relations

versities.

Teachers, Officials Attend

Among school teachers and principals attending the sessions were:

Dr. Miles W. Connor, principal Coppin Teachers' College; Marion C. Jackson, Coppin; John Cotton, principal, Washington Junior High School; Mrs. Alma W. Sykes, Dunbar High School; Mrs. Bessie Reavis, Carver Vocational; Mrs. Marian D. Webb, Douglass High; Houston Jackson, Douglass; Mrs. Stella Brown, Towson State Teachers' College;

Mrs. Juliet Burns, Mrs. Helen Hughes, Mrs. Margaret L. Prout, Mrs. Hallie Wilson, Louis Snowden, Mrs. Carrie P. Carter, Mrs. Ethel L. Archer, A. D. Jones, Mrs. Catherine Hogan, Charles W. Jones, Mrs. Mamie Knox, Edward E. Britain, Mrs. Ruth Roselom, all of Taylor School No. 122; Mrs. Georgia Chambliss, School 127; Mrs. Alma J. Harris, School 108; Carrington L. Davis, principal, Dunbar High School;

The Rev. Hiram E. Smith, William H. Proctor, Lockerman School No. 100; Samuel Owings, Elliott School No. 104; Mrs. Florence Gloster, School 136; Mrs. Vivian H. Bundy, School 107; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Henderson, School 126; Mrs. Edna Johnson, School 128; and Clarence Roberts, School 108.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. REPUBLICAN

Circ. D. 12,360

JUN 4 - 1945

Race Relationships

Further evidence of a salutary spread of concern for better relations between whites and Negroes

in this country is presented in a report of progress in the three-year study of the causes of racial strife, begun last September by the National Urban League. This well-

known organization, whose members are of both races, planned originally

to limit its study to from 30 to 50 northern and borderline states. So many applications have come, however, from southern and southwestern cities, the league's executive secretary reports, that the scope of the inquiry has been extended to take in any city that indicates that it is receptive.

The procedure in each city begins with a formal invitation from the

local council of social agencies. Preliminary studies are then made by three Negro members of the league — Lester B. Granger, executive secretary; Dr. Warren M. Banner, director of research, and J. Hardy

Kerns, assistant director. Their routine includes conferences with civic leaders, social workers and government officials. After their report, further study is made by groups of league members specializing in employment, housing, health, social case work and recreation. Local committeemen and officials direct the program.

It is significant and encouraging that the investigators have uniformly found the communities cooperative. "It is a sign," Mr. Granger says, that "the cities want leadership and want to avoid the sort of racial difficulties they were pretty complacent about as recently as three or four years ago." Mr. Kerns said he was as well received in Houston, Tex., "as I would have been in New York." Among the representative local committee of whites and Negroes there was Gov. James V. Aldred.

Addressing another well-known organization of whites and Negroes — the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People —

at Newburg, N. Y., on Sunday, Congressman Augustus W. Bennett of New York expressed the opinion, shared by many, that the war service of Negroes had contributed much toward the reduction of race discrimination. And the Negro's demonstration of his quality as a good fighting man and a loyal citizen has been aided by a reduction of the discrimination against him in the armed services.

Mr. Bennett noted that the army now has a Negro brigadier-general and some 7000 other commissioned officers.

Negroes in navy uniforms, mingled with those in army khaki, have rather recently become familiar sights on our streets, witnesses to a letting down of racial bars in the navy. We are making progress.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
HOME NEWS
Circ. D. 20,502

JUN 12 1945

URGES SINCERITY IN FLAG PLEDGE

Trenton Pastor Describes Fight Against Growing Intolerance in U. S.

Noting a recent nation-wide increase in the spread of religious and racial animosities, a member of the Trenton Committee for Unity told members of the Kiwanis Club yesterday that "something more than mere lip service" is needed in pledging allegiance to the flag.

"We go along with the words and principals of our pledge of allegiance to our flag," he said,

"but the minute we come face to face with the responsibilities implied in these words, we hedge away from them."

"Those who believe in 'liberty and justice for all' should be prepared to do something about it. Otherwise our recital of these words is hollow mockery, of no significance. Liberty is a process, and justice is the method by which we seek to arrive at a democratic way of life."

The speaker was the Rev. Harry A. Pine of the Greenwood Avenue Methodist Church in Trenton and chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the Trenton Committee for Unity. His address was made at the Kiwanis Club luncheon meeting in the Roger Smith Hotel, in observance of Flag Day, which is celebrated tomorrow.

Mr. Pine was introduced by the Rev. Paul A. Friedrich, program chairman for the day, who spoke briefly of the work the Trenton group is doing in that community toward the alleviation of racial and religious prejudices.

Describing the composition of the Trenton committee, Mr. Pine revealed that it contains more than 900 members, with representatives of all races, colors and creeds holding top positions.

The committee, he said, is not a "pressure group," preferring to do its work before a crisis has been reached. This is done through a program of educational activity among members of all minority groups in the community, he explained.

For example, the committee has long been working toward the elimination of segregation of school children according to color. Until recently, Negro and white children went to separate schools in Trenton, but due to the work of the committee the practice of segregation was recently eliminated and has worked out to the satisfaction of all those who opposed the move.

Mr. Pine also spoke of the manner in which the committee eliminated the wide tension that resulted from the burning of a cross several weeks ago during a dispute over a pending Negro housing project.

"If 'liberty and justice for all' is not extended to all of us, our own freedom will be in danger," he said. "Anti-semitism, anti-Catholicism, the prejudices against Negroes is on the increase at the present time. We are following the same pattern that led to the race riots throughout the country in 1920 and 1921."

"But we are beginning to see that as long as we keep a class of economically depressed citizens in our midst, we will all be in danger. It behooves us to pledge more than lip service to our flag and to fulfill our share of responsibility in seeing that there is 'liberty and justice for all.'"

Immediate Enfranchisement Of Race Citizens In State Asked

BY V. W. HODGES

Equality of educational opportunities, the immediate enfranchisement of qualified Negro citizens of Georgia, better housing and recreational facilities, appointment of Negro police for Atlanta and the admission of Negro doctors to practice in Grady hospital, were among the immediate objectives set for the Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation at its annual meeting held Friday on the campus of Atlanta University.

In obedience to and in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense banning conferences and conventions, the state organization held its meeting this year in two sections — one last Friday at Macon and again Friday in Atlanta.

READS ANNUAL MESSAGE

Following a brief devotional and inspirational period by Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, Dr. George Cleary, who served as the chairman, read his annual message to the large gathering of members and representatives. First and last, it was estimated that upward of 200 representatives were present.

Dr. R. L. Russell, State Director, reported a growing interest and enthusiasm in the work of the state organization called for greater financial support to the work being prosecuted and asked for extension of the membership to include larger and larger numbers. "Instead of having about 500 in our organization we should have today 10,000 members," said Dr. Russell.

W. Y. BELL SPEAKS

Sharing a panel discussion with Dr. Fred Chenault on 'Dominant factors in race cooperation in the postwar world, W. Y. Bell, Southern Regional Director for the National Urban League, described the importance of viewing race from the total world scene. "The South must come to accept the idea that Negroes want the things our war leaders say we are fighting for. Without this, the South will be unable to control the Negro as it has done in former years; we must build a world free from insecurity; this can only be done by both groups exploring each other. Negroes and whites must decide in

what role they should cast their efforts," the speaker warned.

Mr. Bell told the large inter-racial gathering that the time has come for "frankness on both sides," especially must Negro leaders sense the importance of saying what is the actual feeling of their people rather than what they believe the whites want them to say.

"Again," he said, "we must dispel bugaboos, such as intermarriage, certain isms, arguments that Negroes are stirring up race riots, and the like, including social equality yawnings, and we must have courage on the part of Negro leaders. The speaker concluded by saying that race prejudice is curable, but there must exist a will to cure it."

Dr. Guy Johnson, director, Southern Regional Council, discussed areas of cooperation between the Council and the Georgia Commission and extended an invitation to the group to attend its approaching conference on "Law, Enforcement and Race Relations," scheduled to meet in Atlanta in the future. The invitation was accepted and the Commission voted unanimously to cooperate with the Council on other problems of common interest.

BACKS URBAN LEAGUE STUDY

In addition to all-out support to better housing and recreational facilities for Negroes, enfranchisement, and for Negro policemen, it voted unanimous support to the study and effort of the Atlanta Urban League.

"We endorse the principle that in quality and quantity, education for creative citizenship should be available for all citizens without distinction as to race, color or creed. We recognize that this principle requires that: 'there should be available for Negro children the same types of educational opportunities afforded white children; that the number of Negro children taught per day should be as low as in white schools; that the length of day should be the same, and that the same types of physical accommodations and facilities should be available for Negro children as for white children,' the resolutions stated.

"In support of these principle, CHICAGO -- (ANP)— America the report ends, "we endorse themust maintain human rights at

work of the Atlanta Citizens Committee on Public Education, and we urge that all plans for the immediate and postwar development in Georgia Communities should serve to directly reduce existing discrepancies in public facilities provided for Negro and white children.

NAME NEW OFFICERS

Dr. R. L. Russell, stat edirector was again renominated and un-animously re-elected to that office for another year. Others chosen in-clude Dr. George Clary, Savannah, vice-chairman; V. A. Edwards, of Fort Valley, Georgia, treasurer; Mrs. E B Harrold, Macon and Mrs. A. A. McPheeters, secretary, Atlanta

Negroes Sponsor Security Talks

A series of conferences dealing with world security problems will be held this week at Atlanta University, under sponsorship of the Atlanta Council of Negro Women.

The meetings will begin at 7:30 p. m. Thursday, with the following speakers: Dr. John Griffin, of Emory University; Prof. C. A. Baccotes, of Atlanta University; Mrs. R. M. Paty, of the Georgia League

of Women Voters; Prof. Ernest Kalibala, of Morris Brown College, and Prof. Melvin D. Kennedy, of Morehouse College.

A second session will be held at 4 p. m. Sunday at Wheat Street Baptist church, with the following participating: Dr. Glenn Rainey, of Georgia Tech; Prof. Prince A. Taylor, of Gammon Theological Seminary, and Richard Whittington, British consul in Atlanta.

Recognition Of Athlete Work Rights At Home 4-22-85 Urged By Field

**Says "None Of Us
Can Prosper Unless
All Of Us Prosper"**

That was the expression of Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun, in his address Thursday on a "World Security" program sponsored by the Women's Army Army for National defense at DuSable High School.

Field, who substituted for Clarence L. Simpson, vice president of Liberia, explained the machinery of current world organizations for peace, including Dumbarton Oaks and the Bretton Woods monetary proposals. He showed that future peace depends largely upon the recognition of human rights.

RIGHTS AT HOME

But he urged that American maintained human rights at home before advocating them abroad.

"Let everybody who is entitled to human rights get them in this country before they start talking about human rights for people in other countries," he said.

Field scored the perfectionists and other questionable elements who are attempting to wreck peace organizations like the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the San Francisco Security conference. He explained that Dumbarton Oaks is merely a charter that is designed to govern the behavior of nations, not individuals.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund and chairman of the Mayor's Race Relations committee, stressed the interdependence of man as a basis of racial understanding and goodwill.

ALL MUST PROSPER

"None of us can prosper unless all of us prosper," he said. He also pointed out that "each nation's safety depends upon the attitude of other nations."

Dr. Embree remarked that the 500 million so-called white people will have to learn to live and work harmoniously with 1,500 million peoples "with pigments in their skin."

Other speakers were Howard F. Williams, Independent Voters' league; Judge Wendell E. Green and Lt. Gen. Lavonia Brown, Wands commanding officer.

The Interracial Commission

“dispel bugaboos,” such as intermarriage, social equality, and other equally fantastic arguments. The whole range of troublous problems from which we suffer in Georgia and the South emanate from such bugaboos, purposely created and kept alive by politicians and outside capitalists in order to keep Negroes and whites fighting among themselves. For more than three quarters of a century, this ‘divide and conquer’ philosophy has been the dominant note in Southern economy. Keep the Negroes and whites fighting by playing one against the other and you’ll have no trouble in exploiting both, is the weapon of southern politicians and northern capitalists. And the great pity, if not tragedy, is that southern people have not comprehended these nefarious forces undermining their economic and social advancement.

The Interracial Commission

The seriousness of purpose and sincerity of spirit underlying the efforts of the Georgia Interracial Commission to grapple with the vexatious problems making for discord and disharmony in the state, signals a new and more vigorous determination to create a society in which mutual cooperation will be the dominant note. Equality of educational opportunities, enfranchisement of qualified Negro citizens of the state, better housing and recreational facilities, appointment of Negro police for Atlanta, together with the readmission of Negro doctors to the practice in Atlanta's Grady hospital, were among the immediate objectives sought by the organization in its annual meeting in Atlanta last Friday.

4-22-45

In his keynote address before the members, Mr. William Y. Bell, Southern Regional Director for the National Urban League, placed his fingers on the heart of the problem which prevents understanding and cooperation among Negroes and whites when he warned the conference to lagging far behind in these basic rights. There is absolutely no doubt that the Commission very properly insisted upon the appointment of Negro police for Atlanta as well as the admission of Negro doctors to the practice at Grady hospital.

no good reason or defense for the failure to have Negro police in Atlanta. For more than 20 years, Atlanta has been conducting surveys, holding meetings and taking under advisement, the propriety and the timeliness of Negro police. Already there are upwards of some 34 cities in the South having Negro police—including Miami, Florida and Chattanooga, Tennessee in the very recent past. It will do no good to talk about a sound and happy postwar Georgia until the problems pointed up by the Commission last Friday are faced and dealt with honestly and courageously.

New Approach In Interracial Relations Journal & Guide

THE Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation was recently merged with the Virginia Council of Churches, or vice versa. The new set-up officially is the Virginia Council of Churches, Department of Interracial Cooperation, continuing The Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The reorganized movement is under the direction of REV. DR. THOMAS C. ALLEN.

3-31-45

The alliance of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with the Virginia Council of Churches was a wise move. If progress is to be made in the direction of a better understanding of our bi-racial problems, and a more Christian and democratic consideration of them, such progress can best be made through the churches, where the social climate is better adapted to humane consideration of the complex problems of "race, color and creed" than some other areas.

The first project undertaken by the reorganized body was an *Institute on Race Relations and Clinic on Human Relations*, held in Richmond recently. The topics for discussion included "The Church and Race Relations," "Education in a Bi-racial School System," "Race Relations and the Problem of Earning a Living," and "Citizenship in a Democracy." Participating in the discussions were religious and social workers, educators and civic leaders representing both races on an approximately 50-50 basis. While it was a state meeting, speakers were brought in from both north and south.

Interspersed with the speakers were a few persons who are indented with the labor movement, which, in some of its branches, is setting a progressive pace for the church in the matter of social action, the trend of which is in the direction of doing something about the basic problem of "Race Relations and the Problem of Earning a Living."

SUMMARIZING the Institute discussions MR. CHARLES R. LAWRENCE pointed out that in the field of the church and race relations the participants "were basically occupied with concrete ways in which (1) we in the churches might be brought into line with our own spiritual obligations and (2) the churches might give prophetic leadership and support to movements toward fuller Christianity and democracy." Speakers thought the zone of knowledge within which church people work should be enlarged; protests against obvious inequalities should be made; saw the need to broaden the zone of action in breaking down discriminatory and inequitable practices in all fields, and concluded that, "in all our churches we

have heavy responsibility for humility and penitence for our indifference, stupidity and arrogance in dealing with this vital area of concern."

In education in our bi-racial school system the speakers "noted wide disparities both in regional opportunities for education," and found that "although progress is being made in Virginia, it still lags behind the country as a whole, and in some important instances, behind other southern states." Concrete suggestions were made for "securing as much equality as can be secured in a separate school system." Examples: Support of federal aid to education bill; court action as a means of remedying inequalities; full publicity to factual information concerning inequalities; efforts to create an aroused public opinion; urge passage of certain excellent recommendations in the Denny report; the labor movement's practice of bringing "young Virginians together on a basis of mutual respect and on common problems;" fuller participation in our economic and political life by all citizens (also a labor practice), and recognition of the fact that "the most effective type of race relation education is found when people actually participate in a common enterprise."

WHEN MR. LAWRENCE's summary of the discussions reaches the area of *earning a living* it reveals a forthrightness not heretofore found in interracial discussions of this subject. Likewise there is revealed a deeper appreciation of the implications in the tendency to apply segregation as politically designed to the area of work opportunities. "The problem of earning a livelihood," it was pointed out, "is basic to any real resolution of our difficulties . . . Fair employment practices are intimately related to the possibility of securing an economy of abundance . . . For this reason, we must find ways of throwing our support toward those forces which are working toward securing full employment . . . The teaching of the church is simple and direct . . . He who discriminates against another man merely because of race or color is guilty of a violation of God's law of justice."

Remedies suggested: Arouse local opinion to support a fair employment practice act, this to be done "with the full knowledge that legislation is in itself part of the educational process." Uncompromisingly oppose discrimination "in and outside of unions."

THE discussion on economic opportunities developed an important recommendation, which cannot be overemphasized: "Negro workers must take every opportunity for training and for improving efficiency." Right there the Institute placed its finger on one of the main obstacles—one that is set up by Negroes themselves—to better economic opportunity in the future. Equally significant were the conclusions on citizenship rights and duties. Negroes must qualify to vote, and vote.

IT IS obvious that the *Institute of Race Relations and Clinic on Human Relations* under new auspices of church leadership has set a new and more progressive pattern for approaching the amelioration of our bi-racial problems. The new movement accepts democracy, and proposes to use the churches—the symbol of Christianity—as a vehicle for establishing a more real democracy in human relations.

Southern Students Organize Interracial Conference

Editor's Note: O. Rudolph Aggrey, the author of this article, is the son of Mrs. Rose Aggrey, of Salisbury, N. C., and the late J. E. K. Aggrey, and is editor of *The Script*, undergraduate newspaper at Hampton Institute, where he is a junior, majoring in social studies. He was a delegate to the Conference of Southern Students held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill on April 15.

By RUDOLPH AGGREY
HAMPTON, Va. — Students of nearly 50 Negro and white southern colleges made history at the University of North Carolina, Sunday April 15, when they elected two of their number to represent them at the forthcoming San Francisco Peace Conference on April 25, and chose a president and executive secretary of what they expect will become a permanent interracial organization of college students working in the interest of democracy, justice, and peace.

The president of the newly-formed Conference of Southern Negro Students is Charles Proctor, of Fisk University, one of the delegates to the San Francisco Conference is Sgt. Maurice Clifford, of Meharry Medical College, A. S. I. U. The other delegate is Douglass Hunt, a student at the University of North Carolina, who will also serve as executive secretary of the conference.

Convened by students of the University of North Carolina, dedicated to the principles of democracy and world peace upheld by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the meeting was attended by approximately 100 Negro and white undergraduates from the South, who devoted a full day to the consideration of problems facing the San Francisco Conference and to developing a plan for studying their respective campuses the proposals of Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, and other plans related to world peace organizations.

In the opinion of this delegate the meeting marks a new epoch in the South because Negro and white students met to discuss fundamental questions of international significance—the problems facing the momentous San Francisco Conference, the proposals of Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, and other plans related to world peace organization.

The two delegates as well as the president were chosen because of their wide knowledge and facility in discussing the problems and issues of world peace, their capacity to think quickly in debate and to legislate in a manner that satisfied an overwhelming majority of the delegates. Both Hall and Clifford were dynamic and influential figures during the entire one-day session at Chapel Hill. This conference was conceived by students, called by students, and run by students. The only non-student speaker was President Graham, who spoke at the request of the students.

MARKS NEW EPOCH

The delegates whom they elected to go to San Francisco will be wired to attend the San Francisco United Nations Conference and in the proposed reference to the University of North Carolina, where a local committee will disseminate this information to the various participating colleges.

An executive committee, composed of students from each of the states represented at the Chapel Hill gathering, will make plans for a second annual meeting of the University of North Carolina next year. The participating colleges will be asked to contribute funds to finance the organization, which the students and hope will eventually become national and international in membership.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the meeting was attended by approximately 100 Negro and white undergraduates from the South, who devoted a full day to the consideration of problems facing the San Francisco Conference and to developing a plan for studying their respective campuses the proposals of Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, and other plans related to world peace organizations.

WILL WIRE REPORTS

Race Relations Are Improved

Det Fort (Michy)

Free Press

George Schermer, director, City Interracial Committee, reported to Mayor Jeffries that the number of incidents of interracial friction were at a new low since July, 1943.

Incidents in July totaled 19, compared with 35 in May, 30 in June and 62 in July, 1944.

"There are other indications of improved relationship, the most dramatic being the complete lack of incidents during the V-J Day celebration," Schermer said.

68b-1945

Brotherhood and Struggle

People's Voice N.Y.

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD WEEK is a good time for most of us to get rid of the false idea that interracial brotherhood is something we can get by talking about the need for tolerance and good will. It will never come through what most people mean by "the gradual process of education."

2-24-45
Interracial brotherhood must be fought for—through persistent struggle against those racial barriers that keep men apart, and against the Tories and bigots who do everything in their power to hold those barriers intact.

The enemies of brotherhood understand this much better than some of its friends, and there is no better illustration of this fact than the current fight for permanent FEPC legislation, both in Washington and in Albany.

Republican Senator Robert A. Taft, callously disregarding last fall's campaign promises of the GOP platform and presidential candidate, tries to head off genuine FEPC legislation by introducing his dishonest "voluntary" bill. He claims that we cannot wipe out racial discrimination in employment through legislative force, that we must rely instead upon the long process of "education" for interracial good will.

2-24-45
Similarly, the New York Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Dewey-Republican **World Telegram** and Park Commissioner Robert Moses—all are preaching this same education-must-come-first line in their efforts to defeat the Ives-Quinn bills for a State Commission Against Discrimination. As the **World Telegram** puts it: "Until education has accomplished a good deal more, even a well-meant bill like this anti-discrimination measure would, we fear, retard rather than advance the progress hoped for."

Of course, the real purpose of these "education-not-legislation" advocates is to protect the vested interest which their backers have in continued discrimination against Jews and Negroes. They lie when they use the "words" of interracial goodwill—and many people are deceived.

2-24-45
But we should know better from our experiences in this war. Faced with a critical shortage of manpower for war production, our government and progressive win-the-war groups used **pressure** and **force** to get Negroes into the plants. Once there, they and their white fellow-workers came for the first time actually to know one another. Through their unions and other activities, they began to develop new bonds of interracial good will, something that never could have happened if we had not broken down the artificial barriers that hold men apart.

So it has been throughout history. Men are born decent, and without racial prejudice. They learn to hate minority racial groups from the poisonous culture in which they live. And they are prevented from overcoming these unnatural intolerances by the hard and fast patterns of segregation and other forms of discrimination which have been erected in our society precisely for this purpose. 2-24-45

Nat'l Brotherhood Week

Men will learn to be brothers if we remove the social bars which keep them apart—and this can be done only through struggle. Let this be the big lesson we try to teach during National Brotherhood Week.

Great New York Rally Spurs Fight for FEPC, Against Bias

By EUGENE GORDON

7-1-45

Representatives of New York's Negro population, side by side with allies from among the white people, filled 20,000 Madison Square Garden seats Monday night in the third unique annual demonstration called the Negro Freedom Rally. The Negro Labor Victory Committee and the Peoples Committee, initiators of the rally, estimated that 25 percent of the attendance was white.

Observing from the top balcony, I concluded, finally, that the rally's deeper meaning had emphasized these facts: The outpouring of Negroes indicated political maturity. Their financial support of the fight to save the Fair Employment Practice Committee indicated a sense of responsibility that goes with maturity. The audience showed, time and again, its clear understanding of the tieup between the anti-fascist programs at home and abroad. The audience was unanimous also in realizing that, after the war, there can be no "complete" liberation until the Negro here is liberated. They let it be known that their struggle for liberation was a part of the struggle of our people in general for what President Roosevelt called the Four Freedoms. They showed that they accepted wholeheartedly all who wished to join them as allies. They demonstrated their determination to have nothing to do with so-called Uncle Toms.

SELF-ASSURANCE

A passing white woman remarked, at the entrance to the Garden, "Oh, look at all the colored people!" I turned to observe the effect on any Negroes who may have overheard. A black man and his wife laughed, briefly, while he said "She ought to come on inside, if she wants to see something." There was a time when this very attitude on the part of the white passerby would have made the visitor from Harlem painfully self-conscious, if not unhappy.

The political issues at stake today are too great, in the Negro's opinion, for him to permit anything to stand in the way of fighting for them. Least of all will he allow passing jibes to deter him. Political maturity has brought a certain self-assurance and poise.



—The Worker photo

Shown above are the principal speakers at Monday night's third annual Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. Left to right, Charles A. Collins, executive chairman, Negro Labor Victory Committee, which, with the Peoples Committee, sponsored the rally; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., chairman, Peoples Committee; Malcolm Ross, chairman, Fair Employment Practice Committee; M. Moran Weston, field secretary, Negro Labor Victory Committee and coordinator of the Negro Freedom Rally; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Councilman, City of New York; Ferdinand C. Smith, chairman, Negro Labor Victory Committee and secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO.

He is more sure of himself.

This fact was emphasized over and over during the collection, when leaders of the Negro people competed with heads of labor and other organizations to give as much, as they could to save FEPC. It was significant, too, that such leaders as Ben Davis, Adam Powell and Charles Collins, in their pleas for action to prevent the death of FEPC, evoked tremendous applause.

Davis' speech showed the people's realization that the program against fascism at home must be a part of the program against fascism abroad. Davis was cheered loudly when he declared that the people wanted no tampering with the San Francisco charter.

There was color in the blend of Negro and white faces and bare arms and in the brilliance of summer clothes and the waving of programs and newspapers against the 90-degree summer heat. The audience was in a holiday mood, despite the seriousness with which it

meets the issues presented.

BROADWAY CAST

Members of the casts of *I Remember Mama*, *Bloomer Girl*, *Song of Norway*, *Glass Menagerie*, *Anna Lucasta*, *Dear Ruth*, *On the Town*, *Hasty Heart* and *Bell for Adano*, appeared briefly and told why they supported the struggle for Negro freedom. More significant, however, was that boys and girls of jitterbug and jive age were just as eager for the autographs of union leaders like Charlie Collins and Ferdinand Smith as for those of Canada Lee and Bill Robinson.

It was equally significant that the heroine of the evening was not one of the stage or night-club stars, though these young men were welcomed for their contributions. The heroine was the demure and pretty Ruth Hemming, chosen by the rally as "Miss Negro Victory Worker for 1945." The Negro people have moved a long way toward achieving the means of helping to emancipate themselves when one of them, Municipal Judge James Watson, felt honored to present Miss Hem-

ming.

Pearl Primus' flying and darting about the stage with the grace of a blue and red bird, Canada Lee's impassioned reciting of *My Country 'Tis of Thee* until one felt that it was his sentiment he was expressing—these manifestations of the people's feeling made the spectator realize that the Negro has within his grasp, now, such means of self betterment as he has not before possessed.

Rep. Powell's peroration, ending, "Brother, if we'd fought a white

man's war there'd been no V-E Day in Europe," brought forth such applause as nearly lifted the roof. Next to Paul Robeson's singing *From Border to Border* and presenting his friend from the Danish underground, Peter Froykin, Powell's words brought out the people's deep appreciation of their part in the worldwide struggle for human freedom.

The note of triumph on which the rally ended was dramatized in that excellent dramatic sketch, *Carry On America*.

The rally was a great demonstration of the Negro people's readiness to make their country and the world better than they have ever known it.

The Negro Freedom Rally—An Editorial

MONDAY'S Negro Freedom Rally, like those of the two preceding years, was a magnificent demonstration of the solidarity and the high political maturity of the Negro people.

It was also a demonstration of the close links that have developed between sections of the labor movement in New York, both CIO and AFL, and the Negro people in the struggle for the common objectives of peace, democracy and full employment.

White trade union leaders were not only present but made substantial financial contributions to the campaign to save the Fair Employment Practice Committee. The pageant presented at the rally ended with a reaffirmation of faith in the United struggle of labor and Negro as the method of defeating Jimcrow and unemployment. 6-27-45

The maturity of this political movement of the Negro people, led by the Harlem People's Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee, was reflected in the manner which it linked the fight against fascism and reaction abroad with the battle against reaction at home.

The meeting set the defeat of Japan and the development of United Nations unity as the first task facing the entire nation. It demanded the ratification of the San Francisco charter, friendship with the Soviet Union, and the development of independence of the colonial peoples as essential to the attainment of world peace. It supported the World Trade Union Congress.

And as part of this fight for world peace and democracy, it demanded that Jimcrow be abolished here at home and that the Bilbos and Rankins be routed from the nation's political life.

Citing the great gains made in the course of the war, it noted that they were obtained within the framework of the fight to smash the Axis. It insisted those gains must not only be retained but extended through the independent struggle of the Negroes with their white allies. 6-27-45

The campaign to save FEPC and to put it on a permanent basis naturally occupied the center of attention at the rally, both because of the congressional situation and because right now the struggle to preserve the gains won during the war is being waged in the factories as cut-backs in war production continue. Defeat for FEPC would be not only a blow to the Negro people but to all the forces of progress and democracy in the nation.

To prevent this requires the full weight of the labor movement and of all other democratic sections of the population behind the current fight for an appropriation for the temporary FEPC and for the permanent FEPC. This should take the form of a deluge of wires to all Congressmen today insisting they fight for both.

SCENES AT NEGRO FREEDOM RALLY AT GARDEN



Shown above are the principal speakers at Monday night's third annual Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. Left to right, Charles A. Collins, executive chairman, Negro Labor Victory Committee, which, with the Peoples Committee, sponsored the rally; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., chairman, Peoples Committee; Malcolm Ross, chairman, Fair Employment Practice Committee; M. Moran Weston, field secretary, Negro Labor Victory Committee and coordinator of the Negro Freedom Rally; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Councilman, City of New York; Ferdinand C. Smith, chairman, Negro Labor Victory Committee and secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO. Below, Municipal Judge James S. Watson greets "Miss Negro Victory Worker of 1945." She is Miss Ruth Hemming, a machine winder, of Brooklyn, who won her title in a nationwide contest to find the young woman with the best all-round win-the-war record. 6-27-45

—Daily Worker Photos



Fight on Bias Cannot Wait, Powell Tells Freedom Rally

Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., one of the two Negro members of Congress, last night issued a bold and challenging demand for American Negro equality now, and "not at some vaguely promised date with destiny."

Rep. Powell was one of several speakers at the third annual Negro

Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden. Among those scheduled to speak were Johannes Steel, FEPC Chairman Malcolm Ross, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Oscar Ewing, vice president of the Democratic National Committee. Outstanding Negro and white artists were scheduled to entertain.

A capacity crowd of close to 20,000 cheered the speakers.

The Negro congressman from Harlem maintained that two great problems face the Negro people—jobs after the war and the elimination of Jimcrow in the armed forces.

He charged that if the Republican had desired it, the FEPC bill would have already been passed by the House instead of being bottled up, and warned that if the bill is not passed, the Negro people, aided by "right thinking whites" would conduct mass picket campaigns against job discrimination.

Rep. Powell announced he has a bill now before the Military Affairs Committee of the House to prohibit segregation in the armed forces following end of the war. He was prepared to amend the proposal for "peacetime conscription" when it comes before the House, to bar segregation, he said.

Citing the great gains made during the war, he noted that the Negro people had insisted that the struggle to defeat Hitler was tied to the fight to wipe "American Hitlerism off of the streets of our towns, as well."

"I am proud to stand here tonight and say that time has vindicated us, that the concept of democracy has become enriched by virtue of the righteous indignation and the disciplined resentment of the Negro men," he said.

The Negro people, he stated are

out first to "defeat the Japs," second to "defeat the American Hitlers" and third to cooperate with all "who are marching up freedom road."

30 Negro Groups Map Fight for Progress

Representatives of more than 30 Negro organizations, summoned to an all-day conference in Washington by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro women, have issued a statement covering the condition of Negroes in the United States and outlining measures for improvement. The statement expresses the views of the 55 leaders of the Negro people at the conference.

To "eliminate the evil of unemployment," the statement proposes:

1. Adoption by Congress of the Fair Employment Practices bill (S.101 and HR 2232) and the continuation of the present FEPC until a permanent agency is established.
2. Adoption of the Murray Full Employment bill (S.380 and HR 2202).
3. Adoption of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security bill (S.1050 and HR 3293).
4. Adoption of a democratically administered housing program geared to build a minimum of 1,000,000 homes a year.

The statement proposes, for war veterans:

1. An assistant to the Administrator of the Veterans Bureau.
2. An administrative assistant to the Hospital Division.
3. An administrative assistant to the director of the division controlling educational placement.
4. An administrative assistant to the Loan Division.
5. A member of the Board of Appeals.

EDUCATION

Federal legislation to equalize educational opportunity is urged, along with a recommendation that money be appropriated for the proposed reorganization of the Office of Education.

"Colonization must go," the statement declares, adding that the "750,000,000 peoples living in non-self-governing areas must be freed from the exploitation of the colonial powers." Though seeing "scant hope under the San Francisco Charter," authors of the statement "urge the people of the

United States to continue to insist that it be amended "as soon as possible to include all details of the 'irreducible minimum.'"

Removal of "every racial impediment to voting" is demanded and "organized government, national and local," called on to "discontinue every racial distinction in its dealings with the people."

The 55 delegates present pledged to cooperate, where possible, with other bodies. They pledged also to "promote the holding of peoples' unity conferences."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary, YMCA, was chairman of the conference.

Organizations and institutions represented included:

National Council of Negro Women, Palmer Memorial Institute, Port Valley State College, Chicago Defender, Negro Labor Victory Committee, National Negro Congress, Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, National Communist Political Association, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Detroit Association of Women's Clubs, National Bar Association, National Council for a Permanent FEPC, IBPOE of Elks of the World, Federal Council of Churches, National Nonpartisan Council on Public Affairs of the AKA Sorority, Omega Psi Fraternity, Afro-American Newspapers, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, St. Louis Argus, Peoples Civic Committee, Phi Delta Kapa Sorority, National Association of Colored Graduates Nurses, Social Action Committee of the C. M. E. Church, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of D. C., United Transport Service Employees of CIO, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

people meeting at Abyssinian Baptist Church this afternoon denounced Sen. Eastland and Sen. Bilbo for their malicious statements against Negro people, Jews and Catholics on the floor of the Senate.

The rally was addressed by Congressman Adam C. Powell, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Michael Forge, educational director of the CIO Transport Workers' Union, who spoke in place of President Michael Quill, who was unable to attend. Mrs. Angeline Blocker, a leading Negro woman of the Elks and a representative of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism, also spoke.

Telegrams were sent to Sen. Mead and Sen. Wagner calling upon them to speak out and expose the slander made by Eastland against Negro troops. Wires were also sent to Sen. Eastland and Sen. Bilbo denouncing them for their slander against the Negro people, Jews and Catholics. A final wire was to the House Majority and House Minority leaders denouncing Eastland's statement as a lie, citing statements by Army chiefs praising Negro troops for their courage and participation in the fight against fascism.

Drop Race Question

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(AP)—Questions about race and religion will be omitted from application blanks at New York University in the future. That disclosure was made last week by Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink in revealing correspondence on the subject between himself and Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase.

3,000 at Rally Flay Bilbo, Back FEPC

Three thousand Negro and white

68b-1945

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD
Cir. D. 19,239

JUL 13 1945

Race Conference To Continue Here Today

Members of the Race Relations Conference at the North Carolina College for Negroes held three sessions yesterday and will hold as many today. The first session this morning will be at 11:45 o'clock with Dr. F. D. Blum, president of the A. & T. College of Greensboro, presiding.

Vance Swift of the Farm Security Administration of North Carolina, will introduce R. W. Hudgens, associate administrator of the Farm Security Administration of Washington.

Another session will be held this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock under the direction of Dean Albert Turner of the North Carolina College. Dr. Elmer Carter of New York City will speak on the topic: "How May Better Housing for Low Income Groups Aid in Race Relations and the Problems of Earning a Living?"

Bishop Edwin A. Penick of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina will deliver the concluding lecture tonight at 8 o'clock. His topic will be: "The Contributions of the Church to Race Relations and the Problems of Earning a Living."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 12, 1945

GOVERNOR POINTS TO RACIAL TREND

Cherry Says State Must Guarantee Negro Citizens Equal Opportunities

Durham, July 11.—(P)—Governor Cherry said here tonight that in order for North Carolina to become economically, industrially and politically dominant in the South, it must guarantee its Negro citizens equal education, economic and political opportunities.

North Carolina, he said at a conference on race relations held at the North Carolina School for Negroes, "is already fast becoming the foremost state in the South in developing techniques for and finding solutions to its racial problems."

He said that definite progress had

been made toward equalizing educational opportunities in the length of the school term, teachers' salaries and in other fields. "These," he added, "have tended to make North Carolina the model for other Southern states."

In the post war period of industrial and economic expansion, he declared, "our system of free enterprise must permit rivalry between the races for available jobs. Since this already is the case, and as our industry and even our agriculture becomes more and more mechanized, employers will tend to look at the individual competence and skill of a man rather than his color."

"The time will come soon when a colored man need not expect to get a job, or his race a percentage of jobs, on the basis of color, but each individual will seek a job on the basis of skill and efficiency as a person."

Turning to educational opportunities, the Governor said:

"Of course, I recognize the other side to this problem—that colored people who have developed skills and desirable work habits must be given an opportunity to put them to use."

"This I think will come—for I believe that our nation, the South, and the State of North Carolina can, by careful planning and sensible cooperation, usher in an era of continuing security and prosperity for all."

North Carolina

out. "was of a kind suited to spectacular demonstration which caught popular fancy and earned Dr. Carver special fame."

Mrs. Rose Aggrey, chairlady of the Program Committee, introduced Mr. Wright and Dr. N. C. Newbold, State Director of Negro Education in North Carolina.

"The State is operating a health and education service without discrimination," said Mr. Newbold. It has spent over \$11,000,000 on Negro Education alone during the school year 1943-44, disclosed the director. "And by the end of the present school year it is expected that the figures will exceed over \$12,000,000," added the speaker.

In closing, Dr. Newbold depicted an encouraging picture of interracial relations in North Carolina. He pointed out that prominent church organizations were taking the lead to invite Negro religious groups in as full members. It will be up to individual communities to take similar action, concluded the speaker from Raleigh.

Biologist Lauds Negro Scientists At Interracial Council Meeting

SALISBURY, N. C.—"There is a strong evidence that a Negro made a substantial contribution to the invention of the cotton gin," declared Prof. Clarence W. O. Wright, head of the Biology Department at Livingstone College, at the Salisbury Interracial Council Wednesday night. Speaking on the subject, "Some American Scientists," Mr. Wright revealed the role Negroes played in scientific achievement of America. From the discovery of Columbus to the development of the Atomic bomb, he pointed out that Columbus had a Negro, by the name of Alonzo as a pilot on one of his ships. The Livingstone teacher, with documentary material, traced the Negro's contribution to technology from 1492. The speaker held the attention of the audience while he discoursed on the inventive genius of the Negro during the Revolutionary and Civil War periods. He paid tribute to Dr. George W. Carver, celebrated 20th century scientist and genius of the peanut and sweet potato. "But Dr. Carver's scientific work," he pointed

MY DAY

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

HYDE PARK - George E.

Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, has just written me saying that he feels we get a great deal more of the distressing picture of the difficulties in racial relations in our country and a great deal less than we should about the constructive things which are actually being done. 8-1-45

If he is right, I think we should all rejoice. From what he tells me, I think there is really more being done than most of us realize. For instance, he incloses a pamphlet describing the race relations clinic held in Youngstown, Ohio, last month, and it looks to me as though the people who attended the clinic must have known a good deal more about conditions in their city at the end of the two-day session.

They heard a report from a research committee which had gone into the question of housing quite thoroughly, and this was discussed. Then another committee reported on community resources, and these were discussed. Next came the report on employment and on leisure time activities, and after that the full discussion—the summing up of all the information gathered. They held a discussion on what should be done, and actually seem to have begun to translate into action the results of their group thinking.

YOUNGSTOWN was the 14th city in which similar clinics have been held by the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Mr. Haynes also tells me that outside of Detroit, seven cities of Michigan held similar clinics last year and tried to reduce the tensions which the Detroit situation had created.

The approach to the difficult situation is a very simple one. Racial tensions and conflicts are looked upon as mental and social ills. This calls for a frank analysis of the interests involved. Since the ministers and the civic forces of the towns are largely responsible for these clinics, they believe that remedies can be found through moral and reli-

Moral and religious forces are needed for fighting race problems

Roosevelt

gious forces; and they work with the people to generate these forces. 8-1-45

IN PRACTICALLY every place the most important questions seems to be housing and employment.

In connection with housing, I wish that everyone could see a very lovely book of sketches which was sent me from California the other day. The sketches show how towns which grow up without any planning can easily develop blighted areas. It is easy to see how this can be avoided and all of living made easier and pleasanter by careful planning, with consideration for all the groups which must live together in any large city.

Many people are afraid of the mere suggestion that anyone plan anything in advance. Yet in our daily lives most of us know that we have to plan even very small things to have them run smoothly. Why, then, are we so afraid of planning on a larger scale?

Race Relations Clinic Hits Bias

The Atlanta Daily World - Atlanta, Georgia 9-29-45

In Housing, Job, Health Facilities

Portlanders Meet For Day On Big Coast Problems

9-29-45
PORTLAND, Oregon — (ANP)—
A one-day race relations clinic,
sponsored by the Portland Coun-
cil of Churches, last week denoun-
ced racial prejudice in local hous-
ing, employment, recreation and
health facilities.

In seeking to lift the current
wave of racial tension here, the
group backed the City club's rec-
ommendations on the removal of
employment color bars, pledged
support for the FEPC, sought in-
formation on the employment of
skilled Negro workers, urged equal
training for Negro workers and
advocated employer-union racial
tolerance toward non-white work-
ers.

The clinic, composed of civic
groups, such as the Urban League
YWCA, Portland Youth council,
League of Women voters, Council
of Social Action of Congrega-
tional churches plus scores of
others, adopted a three-point plank
on housing and a two-point health
and recreational platform.

HOUSING

1. That race, color, creed and
national origin should not be a
factor in determining the right of
occupancy of homes.

2. That investigation be made
of the availability of tax-held
property for those who wish to
purchase and build homes.

3. That proper committees in-
vestigate the policy that prevents
permanent federal housing from
being made available to Negroes.

RECREATION AND HEALTH

1. That the Council of Church-
es keep and make available a list
of restaurants and hotels which do
not discriminate against serving
Negroes and other minority groups
and that persons and organiza-
tions interested in furthering this
shall give commendation and urge
patronizing of these places.

2. That efforts be made to working the benefits of employing and similar institutions and that for a general policy of integration skilled Negroes, as demon-specific requests be made to and not segregation in hospitals, strated in other communities, Portland hospitals to admit convalescent homes and similar be secured and be made avail-Negro student nurses. institutions and that specific re-able here, as is partly being Portland churches have taken quests be made to Portland hos-done already by the Urban the lead in integrating the city's pits to admit Negro student league. nurses. minority groups and in antici- pating postwar problems arising out of racial tensions. Thurs- day's race relations clinic was sponsored by the Portland Council of Churches working with such civic groups as the Urban league, Y. W. C. A., Port- tions offering such instruction and Youth council, League of Women Voters, Council of So- cial Action of Congregational churches, Fellowship of Recon- ciliation, International House, Methodist Federation of Social Action, Social Education and Action committee of the Port- land Presbyterial.

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Cir. D. 163,767—S. 217,780

SEP 21 1945

Clinic Urges Lift of Bars Against Racial Equality

Denouncing racial prejudice
in Portland housing, employ-
ment, recreation and health, a
one-day race relations clinic
sponsored by the Portland
Council of Churches Thursday
approved entirely the recent
City club report, "The Negro
in Portland," and asked for a
number of changes in public
and private policy.

The clinic specifically recom-
mended that all Portland hos-
pitals with nurses' training ad-
mit Negro student nurses, asked
that an investigation be made
into the policy that prevents
permanent federal housing from
being made available to Ne-
groes and urged commendation
and patronizing "of restaurants
and hotels which do not dis-
criminate against serving Ne-
groes and other minority
groups."

Tension Lift Sought

Gist of conclusions of the
meeting:

Employment:

1. Support of No. 5 of the
City club's recommendations
(That the governor and may-
or's committees co-operate with
established businesses and their
trade organizations to seek the
removal of racial discrimina-
tion, segregation and other in-
equalities which are underlying
causes of tension and unrest.).
2. That this group support
the present FEPC legislation
and that Oregon congressmen
be so informed.

Training Chances Urged

4. That every encouragement
be given to Negroes to avail
themselves of opportunities of
training and re-training and
that all agencies and organiza-
tions offering such instruction
be urged to remove any bar-

riers to its attainment.

5. That Negroes of training
and experience not only make
application but persist in their
efforts to obtain employment
with all employers, including
civil service, and that all inter-
ested organizations be urged to
help them to that end.

6. That all employers and
unions which have followed the
practice of racial tolerance be
commended.

Housing Factors Told

Housing:

1. That race, color, creed and
national origin should not be a
factor in determining the right
of occupancy of homes.

2. That investigation be made
of the availability of tax-held
property for those who wish to
purchase and build homes.

3. That proper committees
investigate the policy that pre-
vents permanent federal hous-
ing from being made available
to Negroes.

Recreation and health:

1. That the Council of
Churches keep and make avail-
able a list of restaurants and
hotels which do not discrim-
inate against serving Negroes
and other minority groups, and
that persons and organizations
interested in furthering this
shall give commendation and
urge patronizing of these places.

3. That efforts be made to
work for a general policy of in-
tegration and not segregation in

Leaders of the conference
were Dr. Lansing E. Kempton
and George L. Thomas, chair-
man and director of the Council
of Churches' race relations com-
mission. Principal speaker was
Dr. George E. Haynes of New
York, for 20 years director of
the department of race relations
of the Federal Council of
Churches.

Leaders Give Reports

Case reports on Portland's
chief fields of racial dissension
were given by the following:
Housing, J. C. Plankinton,
board of trustees of the Council
of Churches; employment,
Thomas J. Sheridan, war man-
power commission; recreation
and health, Dr. DeNorval Un-
thank, and community re-
sources, Rev. Paul A. Davies.
Presiding at the afternoon ses-
sion was Dr. Morgan S. Odell,
president of Lewis and Clark
college.

Following the day's various
discussions, conclusions were
presented by a summary com-
mittee made up of: Rev. Leslie
D. Dunton, Mrs. Elizabeth
Genne, Rev. James J. Clow,
Mrs. Henry L. Corbett, James
H. Hamilton, Rev. L. P. Put-
nam, Franklin Scott and Dr.
Blair Stewart.

Anthropologist

Calls Racial Prejudice 'Power Control Means

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"The physical and cultural differences which exist between groups have been used to set these groups against one another in America and to divert public attention from the real sources of evil," Dr. M. F. Ashley Montagu, Harvard University Anthropologist, stated before the session of political authority and American Missionary Association control," he said, "and it has been the form for the definition of session at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Southern social classes and movements of rebellion, reaction and conformity."

The Institute, which ended July 21, is sponsored by the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, and is designed to train community leaders in meeting the problems of racial adjustment associated with post-war rehabilitation and reconversion.

The speaker said that racial prejudice is socially learned and socially sanctioned, and that it is a convenient tool for political and economic exploitation of the masses. The new world order of es of both Negro and white population is or Oaks and at San Francisco seems ganized in such a way as to produce continuous frustrations, and in this situation racial prejudice is easily created. Dr. Montagu continued.

He said that economic factors may be responsible for part of the racial prejudice, but that these factors, in turn, depend upon cultural conditions to determine the direction of hostility. "These same economic factors, under different cultural conditions, may be directed toward useful social goals. We must change the social conditions which generate prejudice, and provide outlets for the aggressiveness of the individual which will result in benefits both to the individual and to society," he stated.

At another session, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Ill., predicted the end of racism and nationalism and the end of world domination by the western powers. In discussing "World Civilizations," Dr. Embree stated that World War II has ushered in a new era in which we will be forced to discover how diverse peoples and nations may live together successfully in a shrinking world.

"We must throw ourselves into the building of a new civilization, discarding some of the tenets of the past and realizing that 175 million Russians, devoted to the ideal of racial and cultural justice, plus hundreds of millions of other pigmented peoples throughout the world, will play a major role," the speaker concluded.

PLANTATION SITUATION AND SEGREGATION

Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, Professor of Sociology at Duke University, Durham, N. C., in discussing the plantation situation and race relations, said that the plantation system has created the patterns of racial segregation and exploitation common to the South and other areas of the world. "It is an insti-

Tennessee

told students that on his 43,000-mile journey he had opportunity to see the devastation of war at its worst in China, Russia, Greece, Italy and France.

Miss Mabel Carney, professor emerita of Teachers' College, Columbia University, told her audience that "the South is setting the pace for the rest of the country in social, educational and economic progress despite its sharecropping system, its unsatisfactory race relations, and the low per capita income."

The Summer Theatre presented its second offering, Moliere's sprightly play, "The Imaginary Invalid" in Howe Memorial Hall, Spelman College, during the session. Miss W. Frances Perkins directed the performance and Randolph Edmonds was production manager.

Education

Race Relations Institute At Fisk

THE SECOND ANNUAL AMERICAN Missionary Association Institute of Race Relations is now in session at Fisk University, and will close July 21 after a three weeks seminar of discussions relative to the adjustment of returning veterans to civilian life, with special concern for the Negro soldier. Seeking to avoid the recurrence of racial strife, as occurred at the end of World War I, the Institute is designed to train community leaders in meeting the problems of rehabilitation now at hand. The seminars considered federal policies and programs for reconversion, the potentialities of the GI Bill of Rights for Negro Veterans and trade union policies.

Some of the leaders and consultants for the sessions were: Col. Fred C. Foltz, Veterans Administration Chief of Classification and Replacement; Major Richard L. Jones of the Fort Sheridan Separation Center; and Truman Gibson of the War Department.

Malcolm Ross, Executive Director of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice; Frank Horne and Booker McGraw of the Federal Public Housing Agency. Also George L. P. Weaver of the International CIO Minorities Committee and George Mitchell of the CIO Political Action Committee.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL—Professor Walter R. Chivers, well-known sociologist and columnist, addressed students of the Summer school and received an award of \$100 for his article, "Teaching Social Anthropology in a Negro College," which appeared in "Phylon" the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, in 1943. The award was made by Letter Magazine through its editor, Mrs. Ada P. McCormick. Dr. Ira De A. Reid, editor of Phylon presented the check to Mr. Chivers.

Ralph McGill, widely traveled editor of the Atlantic Constitution, who spent more than four months this year in a trip around the world, representing the American Society of Editors,

68b-1945

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JUL 4 - 1945

Institute Hears Negro Is Placed In Difficult Role

Put Under Mental Strain
in Solving Race Issues,
Fisk Speaker Asserts

By Edgar T. Rouzeau

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 3.—Americans of the dominant group are demanding too much of the Negro in the solution of the race problem, are much too eager to tell the Negro how to behave and too loathe to grant him economic and social opportunities, Dr. Helen V. McLean, of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, said today.

She told the Institute of Race Relations, held here at Fisk University under auspices of the American Missionary Association, that the Negro lives constantly under a mental strain.

"The psychological maturity necessary for the white man and Negro to act naturally and wisely" in race relations is much greater for the Negro, she asserted. She said this was because "the Negro's hope of achieving real, tangible satisfactions is much less than for the white man."

In Dr. McLean's opinion, a man who is made to feel inferior may unconsciously identify himself with a Hitler who is able to apply ruthless extermination. "What will the Negro gain," Dr. McLean asked her audience, "if he controls his rage against white society and fights side by side with white friends?"

She suggested that the Negro's only reward would be continued Jim-Crowism and discrimination. She called it a psychological triumph that the Negro, "faced with this dilemma, has ever been able to act naturally."

"The hope of achieving the goal in American race relations must be within the limits of America's integrating capacities," Dr. McLean asserted. She added, "If the hope is too distant and no progress is being made in bringing about any part of the goal within reach, no person is able to go on making self-sacrifices."

Edwin F. Embree, of Chicago, president of the Julius Rosen-

wald Fund, told a night session of the institute that the World War marked the beginning of the end of the domination of the world by white races. He said that the present war had registered a further decline of the white races and the acceptance of pigmented groups, "represented by China and Russia, on a basis of equality."

He predicted that the new era to which the world is advancing will be marked "by the overthrow of color as a phase of dominance," the breakdown of nationalism and its replacement by world organization, an economic shift from concentrated profit to distribution for "communal well-being" and "an intense struggle between those who want individual liberties and those who place greater value on social security." He said the millennium between these two forces will take the form of "a fluctuating balance."

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Negroes Urged to Wage United Fight on Barriers

Sociologist Says the Educated
Must Not Desert Race

By a Staff Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5.—Negroes in this country will surmount the last barriers of race together or not at all, Dr. Allison Davis, Negro author and sociologist and assistant professor of education at the University of Chicago, said today. He said the growing number of Negroes who have qualified according to American cultural standards may never hope to escape the mental anguish of segregation by seeking refuge away from Negroes.

Education for a few individuals is not the answer to the race problem, Dr. Davis told the Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association. He said there is still a last obstacle, color.

He said Negroes who desert their race must eventually face a sense of futility much keener than any political instrument which serves they could ever experience while still identified with the Negro group.

Negroes of the upper classes, Dr. Davis asserted, should face the problem realistically and return to help the masses. He said the solution of the race problem is tied up with the fate of Negroes as a whole, in terms of education, culture and economics.

Tennessee

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JUL 3 - 1945

Race Problems Are Studied at Parley in South

Session at Fisk University
Hears Ideals of Society
Must Be 'Reorganized'

By Edgar T. Rouzeau

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2.—The race problem in this country can be eliminated, but only by "a complete reorganization of the ideals of our society," Dr. M. F. Ashley Montagu, of Harvard University, said today, speaking at the annual Institute of Race Relations, conducted here at Fisk University by the American Missionary Association.

He asserted that the attitude of white toward Negroes is determined, "not by organic conditions, but by social conditions."

Among some of the factors which help to determine attitudes, he listed the need for some outlet for unexpended aggression, political and industrial exploitation, and the "American creed of successful achievement in terms of material values."

He said the race problem can be attacked successfully through education, religion, legislation, radio and literature and by community organization. Education, he said, should begin at the pre-nursery school level.

Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, professor of sociology at Duke University, asserted that the race problem has been created and perpetuated by the evils inherent in an early American plantation economy.

He said plantation society "is a political instrument which serves to maintain the status quo between the races." It gives rise to exploitation, he said, and added that "wherever there are two or more races, it must inevitably lead to race prejudice."

Dr. Thompson used a map to show his audience that race prejudice and exploitation, "or their equivalent in caste values," go hand in hand in all countries which have an agricultural economy.

Dr. Thompson advocated a world organization "to set up standards and exercise controls over large-scale agricultural enterprises to eliminate basic evils and cut-throat competition."

Attending the institute are social service workers, representatives of labor and management, ministers and religious workers, government employees, officials and staff members of inter-racial committees and many students of the race problem. There were many white southerners in attendance.

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JUL 5 - 1945

U. S. Education Is Held Faulty By Dr. Embree

Says It Turns Out Students
Too Inflexible to Cope
With a Changing World

By Edgar T. Rouzeau

NASHVILLE, July 4.—Edwin F. Embree, Chicago educator, asserted today that the curse of the American school system is that it is turning out students who are "emotionally committed" and too stubborn intellectually to cope successfully with changing world values.

In general, it has been a case of too much natural sciences and "too much fealty to the rote of the textbook," said Mr. Embree. This lecture by the president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was heard by a large audience of whites and Negroes, mainly teachers, civic leaders and social service workers. It was delivered at the annual Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association, held at Fisk University.

Mr. Embree said that the American educational system has ignored the importance of social and psychological sciences. He said the omission has left the average American student with little or no understanding of his own psychological motivations and little or no grasp "of the powerful psychological forces now shaping a new world order."

Calls Students Over-Educated

The product of the system, said Mr. Embree, is frequently the "over-educated student, one who

thinks he knows all the answers." This student product was further portrayed by Mr. Embree as one lacking in emotional resourcefulness and natural curiosity, unfit intellectually to share wisely in the shaping of new world policies for peoples of various races and creeds.

Americans, said Mr. Embree, are still laboring under a delusion that they are members of a static society. He said the challenge to American schools is to place less stress on mental discipline and to impart a broad understanding so as to encourage the student to "use his own brains in finding answers for new problems."

The typical Negro college also shared in Mr. Embree's castigation. He said they were perpetuating discrimination in that nearly all of them have done away with white professors. He termed it "unfortunate" that a Negro student should undergo an entire school career without coming "into friendly and scholarly contact with white teachers."

Segregation Assailed

He cited several openings which have been made for Negro professors on the staffs of white universities. He challenged the Negro schools to set a forceful example by appointing more white professors and by seeking white students for their student bodies. He believed the United States Supreme Court would not uphold any state seeking to bar white students from Negro colleges, provided the educational standards are equal to those of white schools. He pointed out that the staffs of the leading Negro colleges are studded with eminent Negro scholars.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the institute, in a lecture on "World Patterns of Racial Segregation," asserted that segregation followed slavery in this country as an economic weapon to assure a supply of cheap labor. He said it was self-defeating, in that it is now in conflict with certain forces working for the maximum amount of social security for the individual.

Racial Hatred Political Tool, Educators Hear

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5.—(P)—Five hundred thousand Negroes of school age in the South are not in school.

This was statement of Dr. Edwin R. Embree, of Chicago, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, before the race relations institute at Fisk University here, in which at the same time he praised the growth of Negro educational opportunity in America. He said that devotion to rote learning was the "greatest curse" of elementary schooling in America.

"We must give emphasis in our schools and colleges to the social and psychological sciences," he asserted, "and provide for students the opportunity to participate in local social problems as a laboratory and experimental form of learning about our world."

Racial prejudice was described as a tool for political and economic control over masses of Negro and white population by Dr. M. F. Ashley Montagu, Harvard University anthropologist, who declared:

"Physical and cultural differences which exist between groups have been utilized to set these groups against one another and divert attention from the real sources of evil."

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JUL 8-1945

White Students Join Negroes in Classes at Fisk

Group of 50, Mostly Women,
Attending the University
Despite Tennessee Law

By Edgar T. Rouzeau

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—Currently enrolled at Fisk University, a Negro institution, are fifty white students, mainly young women, and they are there in spite

of a Tennessee law which forbids the training of doctors, dentists, the education of the two races in pharmacists and nurses. Meharry and Fisk have co-operated for the same class room.

They are from all sections of the country, including the deep South, and along with forty Negroes and a Japanese girl, are at present attending the second annual Institute of Race Relations. The institute, under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Negro author and sociologist, is sponsored by the Fisk University social science department as a project of the American Missionary Association.

The students at Fisk are assigned to private rooms in the same dormitory, have their meals together, and sit side by side at classes. Fisk University thereby, fulfills the mission for which it was dedicated in 1866 by its founder, the American Missionary Association "for the education and training of young men and women, irrespective of color."

The Institute offered several classes today in audio-visual aids in the promotion of race relations, the classes tapering off an intensive week of lectures and panel discussions on the theories and varied aspects of racial conflict. Graduate credits in sociology go to those who complete the three-week course.

At other Southern Negro colleges, white presidents and white faculty members are fast disappearing. Here at Fisk, the president is Thomas E. Jones, a Quaker, and he has held the post for twenty years. His faculties are usually built up on a fifty-fifty basis. It now includes a Jew and a Hawaiian-Japanese and next year will also boast a Dutch Negro.

The social science department, in conjunction with the Fisk University department of education, operates a settlement house in the Nashville slum area and utilizes an entire Negro community in Whiteville, in Hardeman County, for the application of its theories.

There are two other campus projects which fit into this scheme. One is a work camp, operated by the American Friends Society, with a present enrollment of twelve young people ranging in age from eighteen to twenty-five years. A boy and two girls are the only Negroes in the group.

There is also the Fisk International Center, basically for foreign students, of whom the school has an average of twenty-five yearly. The center operates as a "communications laboratory" where teaching principles are actually applied through the medium of teas and socials. The center has a white director, Miss Eva Kemp.

Adjacent to Fisk University is Meharry Medical College, only Negro institution in the South for

Collier Says South's Interest In Negro Advancement Rises

Nashville, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—Southern newspapers are beginning to demonstrate a greater interest in improvement of race relations and advancement of Collier, editorial writer for The Courier-Journal, told at the Institute at Fisk University last night.

The increased attention paid attention paid by Southern editors to racial problems has developed in spite of a practical concern on the part of business management for white patronage, Collier said.

Equalities Are Advocated.

"As if in response to the pricking of a conscience," he declared, "editorials are constantly appearing to advocate equal opportunities in education, housing, jobs, recreation, health and other human necessities."

Incendiary headlines on racial issues have now all but disappeared in Southern newspaper, Collier asserted, and "there is much less indecency in handling the news affecting the Negro community."

To become a medium of reliable information, however, the Southern press must investigate

racial inequalities more thoroughly, Collier said.

Press Obligation Is Cited.

"If the press is a citadel of community mores," he said, "it has the obligation to look into these mores and guide them out of error. The increasing articulation of our Southern editors comes from an increasing capacity to understand this integrated Christian philosophy. If they are to be effective as a social instrument, newspapers must stay a step ahead of the community and of the custom and tradition which bind it."

"Objectivity is not always enough in reporting the news affecting race relations," he added. "Newspapers must also assail the demagogues in our Senate and Congress who flaunt before the public Fascist doctrines of racial superiority and who even go so far as to attack men who have put on the uniform of the Army to defend their country."

Prejudice Shackles White, Black—Harvard Professor

afro - American
Convenient Tool to Keep Both Races Down,
He Tells Race Relations Institute at Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "The physical and cultural differences which exist between groups have been used to set these groups against one another in America and to divert public attention from the real sources of evil."

That statement was made last week by Dr. M. F. Ashley Montagu, Harvard University anthropologist, in an address before the American Missionary Association's Institute of Race Relations, now in session at Fisk University.

The institute, continuing through July 21, is sponsored by the race relations division of the American Missionary Association, and is designed to train community leaders in meeting the problems of racial adjustment associated with post-war rehabilitation and reconversion.

Prejudice Socially Learned

The speaker said that racial prejudice is socially learned and socially sanctioned, and that it is a convenient tool for political and economic exploitation of the masses of both the colored and white population.

"Our economic order is organized in such a way as to produce continuous frustrations, and in this situation racial prejudice is easily created," Dr. Montagu continued.

He said that economic factors may be responsible for part of the racial prejudice, but that these factors, in turn, depend upon cultural conditions to determine the direction of hostility.

Must Change Social Conditions

"These same economic factors, under different cultural conditions, may be directed toward useful social goals. We must change the social conditions which generate prejudice and provide outlets for the aggressiveness of the individual which will result in benefits both to the individual and to society," he stated.

At another session, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, predicted the end of racism and national-

ism and the end of world domination by the Western powers.

In discussing "World Civilizations," Dr. Embree stated that World War II has ushered in a new era in which we will be forced to discover how diverse peoples and nations may live together successfully in a shrinking world.

Western Domination Gone

In this new era, he said, "economically we will shift from emphasis upon production to emphasis upon distribution. There has been a revolution of the peoples of the world since the first World War and the masses will insist upon a share in the world's goods."

"Rapid industrial development in Russia, China, India and other non-western territories has made a shift in Western political domination. The representation in the Allied Nations indicates the character of this shift, with the previously dominant Western powers in the minority."

"We must throw ourselves into the building of a new civilization, discarding some of the tenets of the past and realizing that 175 million Russians, devoted to the ideal of racial and cultural justice, plus hundreds of millions of other pigmented peoples throughout the world, will play a major role."

Concluded

68b-1945

Wisconsin

Wisconsin U. Holds
The Afro American
Liberal Institute
Baltimore Md.

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—Because of the divergent backgrounds of the speakers, the minorities panel highlighted the Liberal Orientation Institute sponsored on Oct. 3 by the University of Wisconsin chapter of the U.S. Student Assembly in the Memorial Union Theatre.

The discussions emphasized that the University of Wisconsin Medical School discriminates against colored students and has never admitted them to four-year residences, and were climaxed with a 20-point credo to ease racial tensions. *10-21-45*

Outlined by Dr. Homer A. Jack of Chicago, who championed the cause of interracial and religious harmony, the credo urged a permanent FEPC, and the lifting of racial and religious quotas in schools.

Atlanta Women Return Charter

*The Montgomery address
is in Montgomery, Ala*

ATLANTA, Dec. 12.—(AP)—The Atlanta chapter has withdrawn from Wives and Veterans, Inc., because, it says, the national organization has gone too far to the left and is too anti-Southern.

The Atlanta group said it was frequently embarrassed by the action of the executive committee, made up of 11 women residing in the East.

These embarrassing incidents the Atlanta chapter enumerated as: 12-13-45

Permitting Representative Adam C. Powell, negro democratic congressman of New York, to speak at a national convention.

Approval of such motion pictures as "The Southerner," such plays as "Deep Are the Roots" and such novels as "Strange Fruit."

A suggestion by National President Mrs. Naomi Nash, of New York, that the Senate should impeach Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi.

The withdrawal resolution voted by the Atlanta club said:

"While we agree with the organization's anti-Fascist stand, we have watched in vain for it to condemn Communism, which we feel is equally un-American."

The organization of service men's wives was formerly known as W. I. V. E. S., Inc. It is incorporated under New York law.

It has about 100 chapters and some 4,000 members. 12-13-45

Race Trouble Throughout Nation Called Inevitable

AFyo-AMERICAN Bldg. Nat

3-10-45

Only Immediate Post-War Job Planning Can Avert It—Council of Race Relations Head

CHICAGO—(ANP) — America can expect serious interracial clashes in many major communities unless immediate and effective planning for post-war employment is undertaken, Alexander Liveright, executive director of the American Council of Race Relations, stated Monday.

Mr. Liveright made his assertion following a survey of Pacific Coast and Midwestern communities made jointly by him and Robert C. Weaver, Chicago community services director, who covered the Midwest, while Mr. Liveright covered the West Coast. 3-10-45

The survey reveals that actual plans to fight race tensions have not developed beyond those existing in World War I when there followed a wave of race riots.

However, there is more interest today among all sections of the population, including government, but definite plans need to be formulated, it was pointed out.

Must Raise Employment Levels

Present efforts to achieve better racial and religious relations will prove futile, warned Liveright and Weaver, unless employment levels are maintained at a rate much higher than before the war.

They point to the fact that the employment patterns developed during the war have tended to concentrate minority groups, and especially colored citizens, in those plants most likely to be drastically cut back;

In occupations offering the least opportunity for learning marketable skills, and in geographical areas most likely to be seriously affected by reconversion lags or the absence of sizeable peace-time industry. 3-10-45

Portland, Ore., an Example

Citing Portland, Ore., as an example, Liveright explained that 75,000 to 90,000 persons, or more than 50 per cent of the pre-war working population, will be laid off as a result of cut-backs in ship building. Of this number, close to 10,000 are colored.

Some 2,000 colored workers have been more or less steadily employed in stable, or non-war industries. The belief of Portland's pre-war residents that the war workers will go back to their original homes is refuted by surveys which reveal that 65 per cent of all in-migrants plan to stay where they are after the war.

Complicating the picture is the fact that 15,000 out of Portland's 20,000 colored citizens live in the

temporary war housing project of Vanport. 3-10-45

Anti-Catholic, Anti-Jewish

Portland is also the only West Coast community in which anti-Catholic feeling has developed to serious proportions. So-called "Mantle Clubs" were formed among city and school employees to prevent Catholics and Jews from obtaining city jobs or promotions.

A similar problem exists in Seattle and Bremerton, where the colored population has increased from 3,789 in 1940 to an estimated 14,000 to 16,000. In Seattle, however, an attempt is being made to meet the problem through a civic unity committee appointed by Mayor William T. Devin.

San Francisco and Los Angeles also face major problems with respect to reconversion and its effect on race relations. In both communities colored workers are concentrated in the purely war industries: shipbuilding in San Francisco and aircraft and shipbuilding in Los Angeles.

Although the mayors of both communities have taken cognizance of the problem and although citizens' groups have been formed to develop programs for bringing about more effective unity, blueprints for widespread post-war employment are lacking in both areas. 3-10-45

Fears for Future Well Founded

Not only is the insecurity of both white and colored workers both colored and white workers and their fears for the future not being allayed by local and State actions, but in almost all States on the West Coast legislation is being proposed which will severely threaten what little security they now may have.

For example, groups in almost all States are now attempting to increase residence requirements for State aid. If these attempts are successful, most war workers in these States will be ineligible for relief or State benefits.

These same workers will in most cases also be ineligible for relief in their States of origin, thus will be completely denied assistance anywhere in the event of unemployment. 3-10-45

Problems in East, Too

Weaver reported that although proportional increases in colored population have been somewhat smaller in Midwestern and Eastern cities, the actual number of persons involved is larger, and similar and equally serious prob-

lems are anticipated in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Wilmington and other communities.

In all of these cities, minority groups have been introduced into war plants late in the game, have not been too widely upgraded and may well be among the first to be laid off. 3-10-45

Further, these workers are concentrated in the larger war plants which may close down permanently in the peace-time economy or will be difficult to convert to peace-time production.

U. S. Postwar Disunity Fed by Publisher

PORTLAND, Ore., July 11—(AP)—Marshall Field, III, publisher of The Chicago Sun and PM, New York, declared here last night America faces danger of domestic strife and disunity that is experienced after World War I. 2-11-45

Field, speaking as member of the board of American Council on Race Relations, said the "world, and especially the United States, cannot stand another such period."

"After the last war, we did not deal adequately with problems of decent housing and full employment, but went into futile witch-hunts instead. We face similar dangers today," he asserted.

Race Relations Council Backs Full Job Bill

To Ease Problems

Of Intergroup Relations World

CHICAGO—(A N P)—The American Council on Race Relations this week went on record as endorsing 100 per cent the Wagner-Murray full employment bill, which, according to A. A. Liveright, executive director of the council, is "one of the most important cornerstones of a sound national program for unity and the elimination of racial tensions in America."

In a letter addressed to Senator Robert F. Wagner, who with Sen. James E. Murray, is sponsoring the bill, Liveright declared that, "although we do not believe that a plan for full employment will automatically eradicate racial tensions,

we are firmly convinced that the problem of dealing with intergroup relations will be enormously simplified by the elimination of unemployment." 9-4-45

The bill, which President Truman has catalogued as "must" legislation, and which has the backing of Sec. of State Byrnes and most labor groups, was up for hearing before the senate banking and currency committee throughout the past week. It was during this hearing that Sec. of State Byrnes stated that he believed in the "general principles" of the bill and that its enactment would "demonstrate to the world . . . that this country is determined to prevent mass unemployment."

"Our organization," Liveright informed Sen. Wagner, has for at least six months, attempted to emphasize the basic importance of the Wagner-Murray Full Employment bill as a sound solution to race relations in this country.



Children of many races appear on this Christmas card published by the American Missionary Assn. of the Congregational and Christian Churches. The gray-toned cards are \$5 for 100 with envelopes. Place orders with Race Relations Division, AMA, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn. *n. 4, n. 4*

RACIAL SOLUTIONS SOUGHT IN CHICAGO

New York Times

Mayor's Committee Sponsors
Conference Which Charts Fair

Deal for All City Groups

N.Y., N.Y. 10-7-45

By LOUTHER S. HORNE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Recent demonstrations of racial intolerance among public school students have served to focus national attention on this city's planning in human relations conducted through Mayor Edward J. Kelly's Committee on Race Relations.

Composed of about sixty representatives of civic, church, labor and business organizations, all of whom were chosen "without regard to party politics or racial or religious limitations," the group has functioned since it was formed in July, 1943, under the chairmanship of Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The committee is a part of the city government, with all members serving without compensation, except Thomas H. Wright, executive director, whose salary and the expense of maintaining committee offices are paid from annual appropriations of \$25,000 by the city council. The committee expects this to be increased to \$75,000 next year. *10-7-45*

"The committee is working to reconcile differences and secure equal opportunities for all of Chicago's people," Mr. Embree said.

"While it has kept in mind various group conflicts, anti-semitism, discrimination against Mexicans, Japanese-Americans and others, the committee has given its major efforts to Negro-White relations."

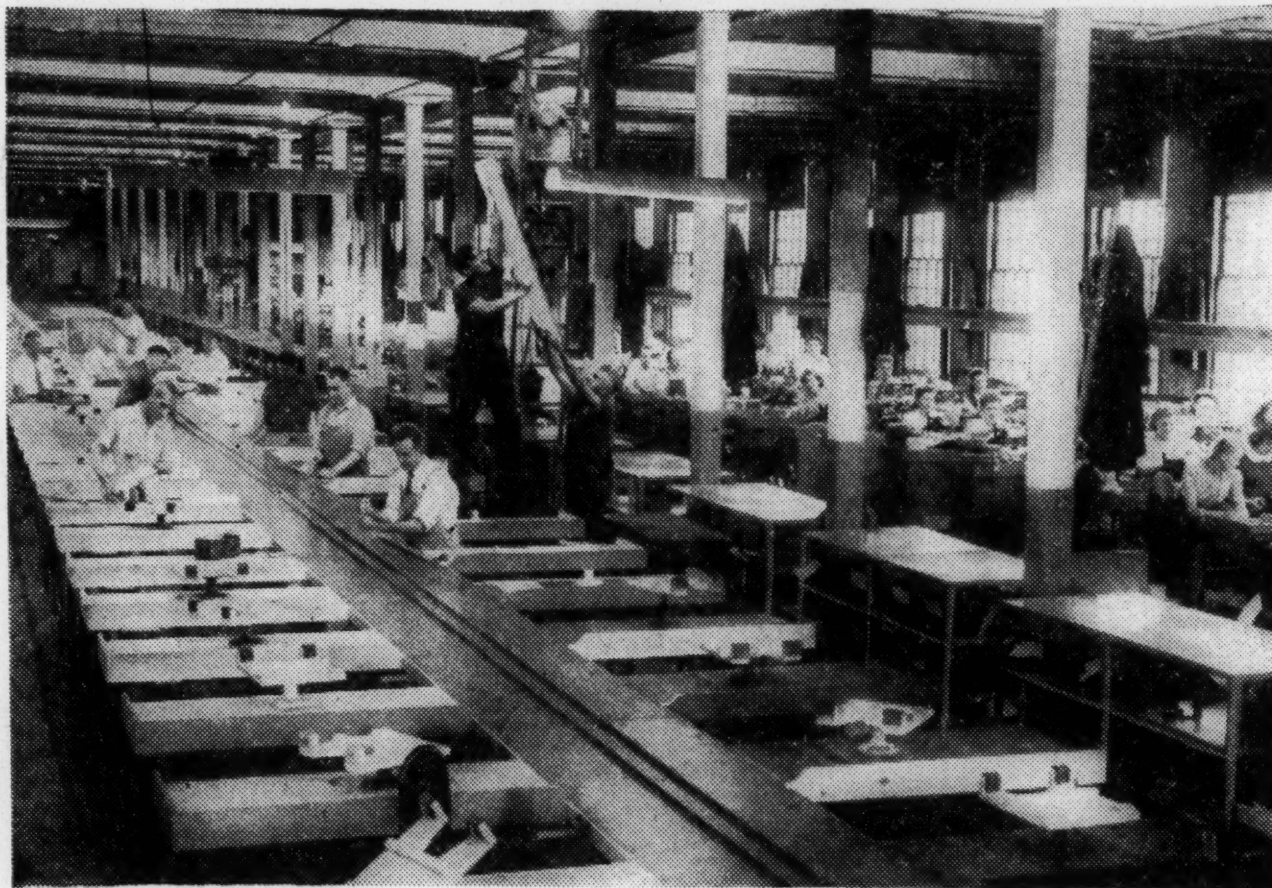
Committee data show that about 343,000 Negroes are in Chicago, more than 8 per cent of the population. About 65,000 of them migrated from the South in the last five years.

The Negro cannot be expected to return to the South now that the war production has ended, Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, reported to the committee.

"The impending mechanization of agriculture in the South, plus the greater freedom he has found in the North precludes this possibility," he said.

The committee is exerting a "major effort," in cooperation with the Mayor, the Police Department and the School Board, aimed at averting student strikes against enrollment of Negro pupils in high schools on the fringe of the congested South Side.

A WAR PLANT RECONVERTED FOR PEACETIME PRODUCTION



Underwood Corporation plant in Hartford, which turned out carbines for paratroopers, is again producing typewriters.

"The children of Chicago have gone to school together for a long time," Mr. Embree said. "They will continue to do so. Chicago will stand squarely for democracy and against segregation in its public schools." *10-7-45*

Mr. Embree explained that the committee was set up primarily to give counsel and cooperation to the Mayor and the municipal departments.

"I emphasize cooperation, for we do not simply make formal recommendations," he said. "With the police we have been in almost daily contact. We have worked with park board officials in drawing up a handbook for recreation leaders."

"We have cooperated with the Chicago Housing Authority in providing decent living quarters for

low-income groups, regardless of race or creed.

"We influence private agencies to better standards of democratic practice; we are having some influence on the practices of private hospitals, schools and recreation agencies, employers and trade unions."

"Publications, newspaper and radio services, a new program of awards for distinguished service in race relations are other instances. So are the many conferences, formal and informal, held with us, increasingly at the initiative of

business men, church, labor and civic leaders."

As a concrete step toward its goal, the Mayor's committee has sponsored this year three meetings of the Chicago Conference on Home Front Unity in the City Council chamber. Participants included about fifty public officials and community leaders, who were invited as individuals, while 300 others were delegates from civic organizations.

These sessions resulted in the appointment of six commissions to draw up "a Dumbarton Oaks plan" of racial unity for the city. The commissions were assigned to employment, housing, education, law and order, recreation, and health and welfare.

The commission on employment, the first to report, made these suggestions:

Removal of all union membership discriminations based on race, creed, color or national origin.

Inclusion of fair employment practice clauses in all collective bargaining contracts.

Vigilance by labor unions to insure that union seniority policies be protected against discriminatory layoffs during reconversion.

Employment of individuals on a basis of individual qualifications only. *10-7-45*

Promotion and up-grading made on individual merit.

All plant facilities, occupations, production lines and recreation facilities made available to all.

Addition of qualified Negro personnel to all city and park district departments.

68c-1945
**Dixie Racial Patterns
Offered To Negroes**
Brooklyn Tribune
By Abraham N. Behar



Negroes were advised last week to accept southern race theories by the Modern Education and Religious Bureau, Inc., when it celebrated its eighth anniversary here.

The local office is headed by the Rev. Joseph B. Bonner, who works under the direction of Bishop Joseph J. Eggs, Washington, D. C., national director. 2-13-45

Here is how this organization advises Negroes:

1. "The South is the natural home of the Negro.

2. "The southern white man is the Negro's friend and anyone who teaches otherwise is an enemy to the Negro's welfare and progress.

3. "The white man understands the Negro from the fact that he has spent 265 years with him in the South and this period has created instinctive friendship.

4. "The Negro should remember that it took the white man 5,000 years to arrive at his present status, whereas the Negro has come from a heathen state to his present standing in only 265 years through the help of the white race. 2-13-45

5. "The Negro stay with the white man has resulted, for the former in education and prosperous, desirable citizenship.

6. "Let us be patient and not hasty, lay down undue suspicion and become self-controlling, respect everybody and practice to the greatest degree politeness, gratefulness to every man, and God and angels will bless us.

7. "Communism is dangerous and destructive to American principles and citizenship.

8. "Communism is against Christian religion."

Southern newspapers allow the organization ample space in appreciation of the attitude a Negro organization should take on the race question. 2-13-45

Founded in 1912, the Modern Education and Religious Bureau, Inc., is dedicated to the purpose of combating communism among Negroes and promoting harmony between the races in the South. It sends speakers to industries and distributes literature in Negro churches and schools, urging Negroes to remember that the southern white is his "natural friend and champion."

Modern Education and Religious Bureau

JUN 1 - 1945

Progress In Race Relations

Political Hopes Rise For All in the South

People Determined on Taking Role In Ruling of Their Daily Lives

Joseph V. Baker, of *The Inquirer*, has just returned from a wide tour of the South. In this series of articles, the last published below, he reports what he saw there and what he learned of the progress being made in the field of race relations.

By Joseph V. Baker

ONE all-inclusive, undeniable fact stands boldly out above the ramparts of every action in the South today: It is the do-or-die determination of all classes and types of Negroes in that section to become, literally, a part of the political machineries which control their daily lives and actions.

No "areas of agreement", no "quiet understandings," as practically profitable as both may be, no "amistices on race relations at the point of social contact"; not even the precedent-setting understandings of the Durham and Atlanta Conferences can take the edge off this movement. In a great number of ways, indeed, the Negro South seems to be more keenly alive, politically, than many other sections in which that racial group already is strategically powerful.

Any reportorial assignment on that area, therefore, to even approach accuracy, must trace this upsurge and try to see where it leads.

To say that the Negro's urge to vote in the South dates from, or even hinges upon, the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas primary cases, is to be outside the facts; for Negroes have been voting, even if sporadically, in a number of Southern States for 20 years. In truth, even before the final word by the court was given, Florida, and portions of the Carolinas and Alabama, were seeing Negroes appear to be registered year after year.

And while a great portion most certainly were denied the exercise of their right, even the South did not miss the sharp implications of their regular appearances. It is accurate, however, to hold that the Supreme Court's action has brought the one-party machinery of the South squarely to the points of a keen dilemma: If it chooses to continue to erect barricades to Negro participation in the Democratic primaries, it does not take much intelligence to see that there will rise up on that party's exposed flank another political machine. That it may be called "Republican," or "Knights of the Sea" would make no real difference.

On the other hand, if Negroes are allowed to vote in the present setup they will have to be given some "recognition." And yet, as nasty a dose as that, in itself, is for the average white politician, North or South, it is not that fact alone which disturbs the Southern political oligarchy; rather, it is the nightmare of facing the worse

Progress Race Relations- Joseph Baker

fact of having to allow the poorer whites to vote also. Once the floodgates are down, the numerically insignificant minority which now controls the South's every political fibre will have to go to work for a living.

SOUTH'S POWER GONE

Adding, also, to the sheer toughness of the decision which Southern white political leadership is now called upon to make, is the already demonstrated fact that a President of the United States can be elected, even by a group which calls itself the Democratic Party, without benefit of the electoral vote from a single Southern State. Mr. Roosevelt's 1936 and 1944 elections proved conclusively that, by and large, unless it tears clear of its one-party idolatry based on racial prejudice, the South as a politically important portion of the United States, is finished.

The twin horns of the situation are made keener, too, by the fact that the Southern Negro has undergone a psychological change. In the midst of world murder and pillage by the so-called "custodians of human civilization," he, too, has come to put not too high a price on human life. Hence, whereas he used to run to cover at the sight of a hooded rider, or a pistol shot, he no longer does that. His new feeling, at least at this time, is well summed up in what a Negro soldier said to a bus driver in Alabama: "If I have to die, I have a lot more to die for right here than in Tokio or Berlin."

DEFY KLAN AND VOTE

In Miami, where a day before the Democratic primaries the Ku Klux Klan marched in its erstwhile terror telling Negroes not to vote, the scene was made comical by the fact that instead of "staying indoors," Negroes lined the streets to "see the parade." Many, as it passed, offered information to the "hooded knights" that some of the sheets with which they were covered "looked mighty dirty." Next day, more Negroes voted in the Democratic primaries than had ever done so up to that time.

This is certainly not to mean that I am convinced that either racial group in the South wants to turn to actual violence. Each knows too well, I sincerely believe, that such a move would merely open the section to even worse political exploitation than it now suffers; isolating it, thereby, further from the civilized scheme of things. It is intended to show, however, that these facts are there; where they were not before, and are having their obvious effect toward further aggravation of what the ruling Southern political minority would much rather have rest in peace.

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED

Caught in this withering cross-fire, the Southern Democratic lead-

ers are trying hard to reach some definitely secure position. There is, from all I could dig up, certainly nothing like a meeting of minds among them, so definitely rent asunder are most of their machines after twelve years of battling, yet living on, the New Deal; and of Mr. Roosevelt, whom they followed because, and only because, he had the bread basket on his arm.

On the Negro side, for once, they can do just enough agitating to keep the coals alive and wait for their economic tribe to increase. In their seemingly logical reasoning, they have absolutely "nothing to lose," since their numbers, added to either one side or the other of the inevitable split, when it comes, will be a balance worth seeking. Or, if they decide another way, the closely compact Negro communities can simply form the basis of a new political entity. If they do, the complexion of the United States Congress could have a decided dash of color in the years to come.

RAY OF HOPE APPEARS

And then, to the phenomena of the evolution of this, erstwhile isolated section of the United States, the fact that its masses are becoming politically alive; and that the cultures of time and the seemingly inevitable progress of mankind are already perched, impatiently, atop the doorposts of a great number of its citadels of tradition and backwardness. And while this is not to mean that I think I see a full sunrise over the field of Southern politics in the general area of race, the first, faint streaks of positive, organized and seemingly well-led action are surely in the sky.

MAY 31 1945

Progress in Race Relations

Arnall Seeks Chance For All in Georgia

Governor Praised on Program For Solution of Economic Ills

Joseph V. Baker, of *The Inquirer*, has just returned from a wide tour of the South. In this series of articles, the fourth published below, he reports what he saw there and what he learned of the progress being made in the field of race relations.

By Joseph V. Baker

IN ALL probability the ablest statesman in the field of human relations produced by any portion of the American South within the last three generations is Ellis Arnall, Governor of Georgia. A native, he is chief executive of the largest Southern State east of the Mississippi River.

To understand why a great deal of Northern eyes have turned toward Atlanta for the first time since Sherman went that way, one must get a close picture of this man from Noonan, Ga., who took over his chair from red-sundered Eugene Talmadge. And because his shadow bids fair to lengthen over the struggling South, I went to talk to him.

For the sake of the record, it had better be said, forthwith, that the Governor of Georgia is a white Georgian with all that phrase implies. He does not believe in "inter-marriage" of the races; he can make a rousing speech on "white supremacy," if he is politically pushed to it; and, in all probability, he does not invite Negroes to eat with Mrs. Arnall and himself at the Governor's house. A lawyer and former attorney general of his State, both the lustiness of his greeting and the sound of his voice have the earmarks of all that goes to make up Georgia.

At first blush, upon meeting this man, you wonder how it came to be that he has the full confidence of more Negroes than any other governor of a Southern State. There was a Bible on his desk as he sat in his small office, but the only significance to that was the fact that he had been "swearing in" minor luminaries of the Georgia government all day. As he talked, however, the cleverness of this Georgian literally filled his office.

As head of the government of Georgia, Mr. Arnall has under his hand one of the most racially explosive situations to be found in the country. One-third of his 3,000,000 citizens are Negroes. A staggering majority of all of his 3,000,000 citizens are, normally, poor. And with the recoil of our war expansion, without stern statesmanship, they will return to that normal status. It is upon a gamble that he can prevent that return to poverty, however, that the State of Georgia is getting the leadership of its life.

POVERTY BLAMED

Mr. Arnall repeated to me what he had said in a speech before the Southern Society of New York, when that unit honored Madame Chiang Kai-shek at the Waldorf Astoria: "every ill with which the South is afflicted is due to one cause—the poverty of our people." Holding to that theme, the Governor went about establishing the outline of his brief that "the Southern racial problem

is really economic.

With an appalling frankness, the head of the government in Georgia traced the needs of his people in terms of education, contacts, culture; only to bring it again to the ever present fact that even Atlanta, the State's capital and chief city, is a branch office town in comparison with its potentialities. That the shipping port of Savannah, booming now under war, does not handle a fraction of the cargo it could in peacetime.

SPEAKS ON EMPLOYMENT

Talking against a backdrop of

practicality the Governor reiterated, in essence, what he, also, had said in his New York speech:

"The primary problem after the war is that of finding productive employment for the people of this Nation. Only with our own hands can we make a Nation free from want. Platitudes, directives, resolutions and phrase-making cannot accomplish it. We can and we must make it possible for every American to earn a decent living by his own effort."

The statesmanship of this former small-town lawyer, is found in his razor-like understanding of the Southern mind, black and white. He refuses to be led into ambush on "social equality" for he has laid that down in the realm of personal choice; but he dwells with a religious persistence upon the single phrase "all our people." And it is upon the rock of that principle that he is establishing his service to Georgia and the South.

FAIR DEAL FOR ALL

The manifest wisdom of his approach is seen in the fact that, for perhaps the first time in the State's history, both the Negroes and the "poor whites" of Georgia steadfastly believe that they have a man honestly and earnestly interested in lifting their State "from the tail-end of progress" and seeing to it that all Georgians, farmer and factory-hand, stevedore and bootblack, get within hand's reach of an honest living.

I talked to all types of Negroes throughout Georgia about this man from Noonan; and what they said seems to indicate the new "areas of agreement" which are being marked off in the South.

LAUGH AT INTER-MARRIAGE

To them it does not matter a tinker's dam whether the Governor of Georgia ever eats with Negroes; and they laugh "fit to kill themselves" over talk of inter-marriage; for they point out that white men have been creating, educating, supporting and living with Negro families in the South for 200 years. In fact, so widespread was that practice that 20,000 "mulattoes" a year used to "turn white" and disappear into the mass.

What they swear by in this Georgian, however, is the fearless manner in which he calls for the economic emancipation of all the people of the South. So grounded is their understanding of what he is trying to do, that few have a tendency to push him "faster than the traffic will bear." They are content that this "new kind of man" will do the right thing as he sees it, even if slowly.

GOVERNOR'S PROGRAM

Specifically, the Governor of Georgia's program for the entire South falls into these points:

The fullest possible exploitation of the natural resources of the area by "plowing in resident capital" in stead of money from other sections. He feels and has succeeded in making the whole South conscious of his

belief that "foreign" capital drains off profits for "foreign interests and sections," leaving the South poorer than before.

The gathering-in for Georgia and other Southern States of as much of the industry now concentrated along the Atlantic coast "from Baltimore to Boston," as he can. This is based upon Mr. Arnall's conviction that a decentralization of present American industrial locations is not only necessary, but imminent.

CITY JOBS ADVOCATED

By full exploitation of the above points, provide jobs for as many city-dwelling Southerners as possible, creating thereby a demand for food-stuffs and dairy products which can be produced in the nearby countryside. And while he did not say it, it is obvious that his plan includes some organized help for those who would need it to "get going" in the food and produce fields.

The arrival at a kind of "armistice" on race relations at the point of social contact, in the rather genuine conviction that continued economic sufficiency will produce an atmosphere in which the matter can at least be eventually approached without violent conflict. The Governor of Georgia believes, and an increasing number of practical Negro leaders there agree with him, that an atmosphere of "dog-eat-dog" poverty is scarcely one in which any successful program of racial understanding in the South could be launched.

GEORGIA 'EXEMPT'

In the field of politics, which in Georgia means the Democratic primary, Mr. Arnall prefers to have the U. S. Supreme Court carry the ball. He has made the statement that the high court's decision in the Texas primary cases does not apply to Georgia, because the primary machinery of his State is not under the direct supervision of the State government.

He knows better; for he is too able a lawyer not to see that the Court would not allow Georgia to do, by indirection, that which it held Texas could not do directly; but when the showdown comes, it will not be Ellis Arnall, but the U. S. Supreme Court telling the sovereign State of Georgia to "let Negroes vote."

And while, at first blush, that might not seem to indicate much courage, it is "footwork" of the noblest character when what one is walking on is the combustible of Southern racial tradition.

Georgia seems to have, therefore, for a Governor, in this crisis in its attempt to become at least economically free, a staunch believer in the curing power of equitable economics; a rebel against further industrial enslavement of the South by other areas; a shrewd and careful political handler of "sacred Southern tradition;" an enlightened "gradualist" in the field of race relations; and a man who has had the courage to openly declare, even in Georgia, that

what he seeks is an "opportunity for every individual American to make of his life what he will"

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Progress in Race Relations

Teachings of Church Questioned in South

Enlightened Ministers Lead
Move Toward New Idealism

Joseph V. Baker, of *The Inquirer*, has just returned from a wide tour of the South. In this series of articles, the second published below, he reports what he saw there and what he learned of the progress being made in the field of race relations.

By Joseph V. Baker

THE Negro in the South, still a majority of his racial group in the United States, is taking a new inventory and making a searching appraisal of his 400 years of almost blind adherence to the brand of church teachings which have come his way, and the conclusions toward which he seems to be moving may be a mighty instrument for the completion of his American Emancipation, now, to his mind, "80 years overdue."

To appreciate fully this trend and the root-shaking implications of its import, it is necessary to know that the one compelling force and outlet in the life of the Southern Negro has been his segregated Christian church. Coming from chattel slavery and the ignorance it imposed, he had nothing else to fall upon which the bleeding South would allow; and as a result, he went for it without reservation, weaving the whole pattern of his life around it.

It was inevitable, therefore, that the Negro minister, nearly always sorely in need of enlightenment himself, would become the unquestioned earthly symbol of the power of a God Almighty who "hurled thunderbolts about the heavens." The white minister, who always "lived uptown" and who always had a Negro cook and nurse for his children at 75 cents a week, also shared this sacred pinnacle. Whatever the white minister and the Negro preacher said became the "law and the prophets."

By and large, the first Negro schools grew out of this church devotion and for 50 years few Negro schools began the day without prayer and singing of thanksgiving for the mighty works of religion, for the preacher was also the teacher. Unschooled in medicine, he, nevertheless, was the community authority on diseases and "miseries;" and whatever little monies the group laboriously acquired were given into his keeping and spent only under his direction. Of the superstitions of the group, which lingered like a fog over all actions, he was sole interpreter.

It became easy, therefore, for the South's ruling class to stifle any ambition by merely calling the minister to conference and telling him what to do. Almost invariably, the next Sunday morning's sermon was taken from the "servant, obey your master" phrase of the Old Testament. And just as invariably, whatever there was abhorring that the "uptown people" did not like, was hushed and quietly put aside, since the power of the organized church was absolute.

INFLUENCE CAME ALONG

It is, merely, in the manner of supporting evidence to point out that when the Negro moved northward, much of this dependence upon "the cloth" was brought along with him and, for more than a generation was

The first unloading of the domination of the church began in Negro education, when various foundations supplying the money for its expansion in the South, notably the Julius Rosenwald setup and the general education board of the Rockefeller interests, began stipulating that educators would have to make education their business.

STATES GO ALONG

In order to avail themselves of this relief from the Negro educational load, Southern States moved to compliance; and the trend went upward to the land grant colleges and private institutions. The church, thus, with the exception of a fairly insignificant few schools supported by denominations, lost its prowess in education.

The introduction of professional social work in the South, with Fisk University and the Atlanta School of Social Work supplying the talent, took the Negro minister out of that field, since again, scientific standards were being definitely raised. The sprouting of Negro insurance businesses and the coming of Negro banks to the South removed "the cloth" from those endeavors and supplanted, almost completely, the old "burial associations" which had been manna for generations.

HIT BY DEPRESSION

Despite this, however, the turn of the century still found the Negro more thoroughly invested in church property than any other enterprise. The minister was still being called to conferences and something of the old sermons was still to be found in the sabbath dissertations. That went along until the depression settled and the church had neither program nor bread.

The first turn came in the North, where Negroes went into party politics in earnest. Finding that place still at least partially occupied by Negro ministers, they shook them off once and for all by thoroughly disregarding their counsel; for in every one of the late Mr. Roosevelt's campaigns a staggering majority of Negro ministers were solidly against him, while 85 percent of their communicants supported him.

LEADERSHIP QUESTIONED

More than that, enlightened ministers within the church itself began not only to question the brand of church leadership which had "lulled Negroes to sleep," but many went far enough to call to account the practicality of a religion which was not even strong enough to raise its voice for the right of a man to a job; to say nothing about its remaining "the most segregated institution in American life." Foremost in this vein has been the persuasive Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, at Washington.

Himself a Baptist minister of note, the Negro educator has repeatedly told huge audiences of churchmen, both Negro and white, that unless the organized church vindicates itself on the issue of race prejudice,

"God Almighty will surely lift its candlesticks from before the High Altar." And it seems to be only in consonance with the harsh facts, that his feeling is swiftly becoming the conviction of Negroes, and some whites, both North and South.

TAKES NEW SIGNIFICANCE

The threatened breakdown, therefore, of what for so long had been a mooring in the life of Negroes generally, takes on a new significance when the concession is made that the Negro is an emotionally "religious" being. Heretofore, he has expressed it through Christian churches, but it does not now seem to follow that he must have that as a medium.

For the feeling which Negroes had for the late Franklin D. Roosevelt rallied a greater and more diversified majority of them to his "creeds" than had ever, at any time, been so dutiful as participants in the holy communions. And, in that same vein, as the European war closes, there are spots in Negro life where it is physically unsafe to throw out too many unfriendly remarks about the Soviet Union.

HATED THE GERMANS

American Negroes hated the Germans with an almost unspeakable fierceness, not because they marched into Poland, but because of their ideology on race. It burns within them yet; but conversations have a way of "petering out" when the topic turns to the Pacific.

This latter feeling, and especially in the case of our ally, Russia, has grown out of much teaching by white persons like Pearl Buck, and Negroes, like Paul Robeson, toward the knowledge that the "darker people" of the world are a majority and that a great portion of Russia is "dark."

BECOMING WATCHWORD

And so, in the South, wherever one talks to Negroes today, that feeling is becoming a watchword; and any plan of life which promises people, regardless of color, an equality of opportunity is likely to become the new "religion" of the Southern Negro masses.

So definitely obvious and so deeply rooted in this trend, in both the North and the "new South," now so painfully aborning; and so positive is its promise of converts, everywhere, it does not seem too blasphemous to say, that unless the remaining earthly cohorts of Christianity make a habit of coming to the human fishing banks with more of justice and jobs and bread and meat, as well as a firmer conviction to bear testimony to the right of all men to them, their future hauls of the souls of "dark peoples" may become exceedingly light.

MAY 30 1945

Progress In Race Relations

Groups Meet Together To Work Out Problems

Southern Regional Council Created After Durham, Atlanta Parleys

Joseph V. Baker, of *The Inquirer*, has just returned from a wide tour of the South. In this series of articles, the third published below, he reports what he saw there and what he learned of the progress being made in the field of race relations.

By Joseph V. Baker

ONE of the unmistakable signs of progress toward inter-group balance to be seen in the South is the growing tendency of the leaders of that section, Negro and white, to sit down and work out their points of difference between themselves, as against the erstwhile practice of having some other section tell them what is good for their area. And while this movement, in an organized way, is less than three years old, it is already paying a small dividend in safeguards against outbreaks in the South when military demobilization comes.

Foremost among the South's needs, these leaders found, was some workable instrument of understanding which could find a common ground of compromise and concession between the wholly divergent factors operating in Southern group life. The process through which they went in the shaping of such an instrument has been pointed out as perhaps the "most practical and thoroughly honest move" in the field of race relations since the Civil War. I set it down, broadly, here because its intrinsic seem to hold much which professional "dabblers" of both races in this field in the North might well appropriate.

In the first place, Southern Negro leaders held a meeting among themselves, at Durham, N. C., in October, 1942. Two months later they gave to that section and the Nation a memorable document which they called, "A Basis for Inter-racial Co-operation and Development in the South." The statement took boldly into account the undeniable truth that "the war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South," and proceeded, in what seemed unprecedented and sober judgment, to offer a plan of sectional action.

In cold practicality, these Negro leaders conceded that "the South, with its 25,000,000 people, one-third of whom are Negroes, presents a unique situation, not only because of the size of the Negro population, but because of the legal and customary patterns of race relations which are invariably and universally associated with racial discriminations." They said, further, that they "recognized the strength and age of these patterns."

COURAGEOUS STAND

With that as a floor, they moved to take a courageous stand against "the principle and practice of compulsory segregation," to reiterate their belief in the free ballot "as a safeguard of democracy," call for the abolition of the poll tax and the white primary, condemn the exclusion of Negroes from juries, and ask the Southern States themselves to take effective action against lynch-

employed in greatest proportions for a long time in service occupations," it was their judgment that "more thorough training should be provided workers who plan to enter the service fields, and the reward of the job and treatment on the job should be such as to make the workers feel that their training is justified."

AGREE TO CO-OPERATE

In its entirety, the statement moved through education, social welfare and health, military service, agriculture and the whole needs of the section, as regard both Negro and white, for progress.

In April of the following year, a group of white Southerners met in Atlanta to consider the Negro document and to issue a statement of their own. In commenting upon the Durham meeting's statement, these white Southerners said that "their statement is so frank and courageous, so free from suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we gladly agree to co-operate."

Setting a precedent, also, for their section and, in great measure, the Nation, these white Southern leaders conceded that the Negro leaders had "rightly placed emphasis in their statement on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just."

Continuing, they said:

"The white Southerner has an obligation to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. This means correcting the discriminations between the races in the allocation of school funds; in the number and quality of schools and in the salaries of teachers. In public travel where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort and health should be equal."

Joining the sentiment of their Negro neighbors, the Atlanta Conference of white Southerners stood up for "equal pay for equal work" and called for new action in the field of Southern economics and concluded, on that point, that "with so large a proportion of our wage-earning population belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population, the economic future of the South is hopeless."

RABBLE-ROUSERS

Both the Durham Conference, of Negroes, and the Atlanta Conference, of whites, paused to tell the whole country, in complete agreement, that it is "unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life." Agreeing upon that

point, they crucified the pet dragon of the rabble-rousers who hold that "economic and educational equality for Negroes means intermarriage."

The third step of the movement brought white and Negro representatives of the two previous conferences together at Richmond in a spirit of collaboration. Still another followed, with the result that the joint inter-racial effort created the Southern Regional Council, which has headquarters in Atlanta and is proceeding to carry out the program as envisioned in the emphases of the statements made by the two racial groups.

And while it is too early to evaluate the concrete accomplishments of the Southern Regional Council, even if there were an inclination to do so, the manner in which it came into existence seems to answer the overall question as to what efforts both Negro and white Southerners are making to adjust their problems. From the standpoint of the reporter, as against editorial assay, the procedure toward common ground, as witnessed in this case, has at least produced an instrument aimed toward increased human understanding.

Trigg, Williams Assume Key Posts In Southern Council

ATLANTA, Ga. — At the annual board meeting of the Southern Regional Council, held here the past week, Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president of Elizabeth City (N. C.) State Teachers College, was elected associate director of the Council to succeed Dr. Ira de A. Reid, resigned. Dr. Guy B. Johnson, formerly of the University of North Carolina, continues in the office of director.

Paul Williams, prominent Catholic layman of Richmond, was elected president of the Council, succeeding Dr. Howard W. Odum, also of the University of North Carolina.

After his graduation from Boston University, Mr. Williams was employed by Allyn and Bacon Textbook Company and put in charge of the department of Catholic Schools for the South. He was elected vice president of the National Conference of Catholic Charities in 1943, and has been a member of the board of trustees of the National School of Social Service.

ON RED CROSS BOARD

Mr. Williams is serving on the board of directors of the Richmond Red Cross, and was formerly a member of the board of directors of the Virginia Interracial Commission. In 1944, Mr. Williams became the vice president of the Catholic Department of Mentzer, Bush and Company, publishers, who recently issued "Our Quest of Happiness," a new series of religious texts for each grade of high school.

Dr. Trigg, who won his A. B. at Morgan State College, and his M. A. at Syracuse University, has completed course requirements for the doctorate degree at Teachers College, Columbia University. He has an honorary doctor of education degree from Morgan.

Dr. Trigg's varied experiences include his service as teacher at Bennett College, New Orleans University, and Winston-Salem Teachers College. He was elected president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College in 1939, after serving as supervisor of Negro high schools for North Carolina for 11 years. He also served with the U. S. Office of Education in 1936-37 as associ-

ate director of the National Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance for Negroes.

Dr. Trigg has served as president of the North Carolina Teachers Association, past president of the North Carolina Negro College Conference, vice president, North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation; member of the board of directors, North Carolina Council of Church; member of the advisory board, North Carolina Correctional Institutions, and member of the North Carolina Conference of Social Workers.

Dr. Trigg, who is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, married Miss Geraldine Leota Nelson, of Savannah, Ga., who is a graduate of Wilberforce University. They have three children.

Scores Dixie School System

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP) — The Southern Regional Council in its meeting last week called attention to prevailing inequalities existing throughout the Southern region in provisions made for Negro and white children.

The council called attention to the opportunity presented in many Southern communities for post-war improvement of public schools, to remove existing differentials. The group urged that all plans for the development of educational facilities in communities throughout the southern region include funds for Negro schools proportionate to the glaring needs. The body also urged support of Federal legislation designed to equalize educational opportunity throughout the nation, noting that safeguards should be established to guarantee the benefit of any and all such program equally for persons without regard to race, color or creed.

The council urged further that surplus war property be distributed in such manner as to increase facilities for the technical education of Negroes.

Southern Council Renews J.C. Fight

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — The Southern Regional Council announced on Nov. 8 an intensified program to enlist a mass member-

ship of Southerners to co-operate in action to raise the South to the highest level of its possibilities and to remove racial discrimination.

The announcement followed the second annual session at Atlanta University here, at which over 100 delegates elected as president Paul D. Williams, Richmond business man and 1945 winner of the James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice.

Speaking on Nov. 7, Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, associate executive director, revealed that the council had completed a detailed survey of the operations and effects of segregation practices in transportation facilities in Atlanta.

Plan Extension of Study

Terming the analysis basis for action to seek equalization of facilities, Dr. Reid said that the overall picture proved that the practice of the so-called "separate but equal" laws is far from fair.

Commending the report, the council voted that similar surveys be undertaken in other Southern cities and later be extended to the study of the effects of segregation in public health and education.

In addition, the council adopted a resolution urging President Truman, Senator Barkley and all other Congressmen to prove "that democracy can work in this country" by forcing passage of the anti-poll tax bill.

Georgia Judge Praised

In another resolution, the body praised Judge T. Hoyt Davis of the Macon (Ga.) Federal Court, who ruled that colored persons are entitled to vote in the Democratic primary and urged that enforcement of his ruling be guaranteed.

Backs Labor Movements

Finally, it voted support of legislation to promote fair employment practices, full employment and a minimum wage of 65 cents per hour.

The council which elected Commander Frank Spencer of Savannah as vice-president, and Mrs. Inez B. Tillison, assistant secretary-treasurer, also re-elected the following:

P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va., and Carter Wesley, Houston, vice-presidents; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, executive director; Miss Emily H. Clay, secretary-treasurer; and Leonard Haas, counsel for the organization.

Council Reports On Transportation Setup

Atlanta Daily World 11-22-45

Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern Regional Council has secured elaborate and documentary evidence that the South's entire system of public transportation, based on a "separate and equal" theory, provides everything but equality in accommodations for Negroes and for the most part discomfort, inconvenience and oftentimes tragedy for members of the minority racial population.

This was revealed Wednesday in a preliminary report of an exhaustive study by the Council, which includes compilation of all laws relating to segregation in facilities for transportation, pictures of the facilities themselves, eyewitness accounts and investigators' reports.

The preliminary report was made by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, head of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, and until recently the associate director of the Southern Regional Council, at the weekly meeting of the Hungry Club of the Butler Street YMCA.

In analyzing the findings of the elaborate study, Dr. Reid said it had been found that most of the discomforts of the segregated system resulted not from the legalized law provided for carriers, but in custom and interpretation by those in charge. It was also disclosed that even though directives had come from higher offices telling "on the spot" representatives to "change things" in the provisions for Negroes that conditions nevertheless were maintained on the "separate and unequal" basis.

11-22-45
Dr. Reid presented pictures taken of Atlanta railroad passenger stations, the bus station, and of passenger accommodations on trains, showing the arrangements for whites and those for Negroes. News items collected by the Council investigators showed various angles of mistreatment during and after clashes on common carriers and at passenger terminals. In no instance was it found that a Negro won a case where it was alleged he broke a segregation law and a clash resulted.

The findings of the survey are slated to be made public at a later date.

68c-1945

Facts of Life for the South

New York Amsterdam News
Many Southerners have had to learn the hard way two simple truths about geography and leadership that were obvious to us three years ago. *N.Y., N.Y.*

In 1942 the Southern Regional Council, which grew out of the Southern Commission of Inter-racial Cooperation, flew in the face of facts with a "solution" of the "Negro problem" by (1) trying to separate the difficulties of Southern Negroes from the rest of the country; and (2) by hoping to leave the initiative and leadership of the movement to their white "best friends." *7-21-43*

Now, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, embittered by Sen. Eastland's lying slander against Negro troops and by the stupid stubborn battle of Southern Democrats against the FEPC, grudgingly admits that after three fruitless years, they were never able to find a "white friend" who would accept the chairmanship, and finally, that the organization began to melt away over the insistence of these same "best friends" that any program had to be within the frame-work of jim-crow.

Outside of a couple of elaborate talk-fests in Atlanta and Richmond the Council's only accomplishment was to head-off the drive of Negroes for full American citizenship during one of the most hopeful times in our history.

It worked entirely against us.

Not in a spirit of "I told you so" but with the intention of being helpful, we want to re-state some racial realities.

First, the race problem in this country cannot be divided up by geography.

Every problem of the Southern Negro is our concern and vice versa. For instance, there are the struggle for the FEPC; the burying of the anti-poll tax bill and the prevalence of white primaries; the bottling up of the anti-lynch bill; to say nothing of the degradation of jim-crow in the armed forces, problems of migration, farming, reconversion and just ordinary job-getting and living.

These things strike every geographic section, and the South ought to understand, by now, that we, who are struggling against the same disabilities, are more vitally concerned about finding a real cure than some of the "best friends."

We never will get any relief unless we all stick together. Secondly, we must learn to rely on our own leadership. So, let's stop day-dreaming.

It is childish fancy to think that somebody else is going to do more for us than we do for ourselves. For adults, that dream is living in a papier mache and tinsel world whose falsity is exposed as cheap and worthless by such experiences as with the ill-conceived and abortive Southern Regional Council.

As a matter of cold experience, whenever white persons are brought into an organization that is intended to help the Negro achieve his proper stature in the nation, the movement is watered-down and weakened. It is a tragic mistake to think that we can give-up the initiative and leadership in solving the peculiar racial problems which America has foisted on us by trying to get the cure from the source of the sickness. The leadership and responsibility for initiative must remain in our hands.

This is not to say that we will reject the help of any person parallel minded with us. We welcome the help of all, whether they be "white," "yellow," or "red," as long as they cooperate with our purposes and do not try to twist things

Southern Regional Council

around to their own ends.

Our final observation.

Let's get the cotton out of our mouths.

The Journal and Guide said Eastland's "intemperate remarks could not be accepted as fair." Let's be blunt. The man is a liar. Also, we don't want "friends;" we want respect. If anyone wants to be friendly, that is an entirely personal affair. And no part of the geography has a corner on "friendliness."

So much for another noble attempt. *7-21-45*

But, we still need an organization, under Negro leadership, cooperating with all like-purposed groups, to fight for full citizenship for all. Next time, let us be ready to carry the burden of leadership all together, knowing that if we try to give it up, the man who carries the load will choose the road.

It is time we choose the the road for ourselves.

Southern Regional Council--A Statement By Director Johnson

Editor, The Journal and Guide:

In the July 7th issue of the Journal and Guide, you published a lengthy editorial under the title "Old Wine in New Bottles Uncorked in United States Senate." The first half of this editorial was a reasonable and praiseworthy criticism of the disgraceful behavior of certain Congressmen with respect to the FEPC and of Senator Eastland's intemperate remarks upon the record of Negro soldiers in the present war. The second half of the editorial, however, plunged into a discussion of the Southern Regional Council, and contained several serious misstatements of facts that I can not allow to pass without protest. In the interest of accuracy, I am asking that you publish this reply.

(1) You intimate that absolutely no outstanding white Southerner other than Dr. Howard W. Odum could be found who was willing to accept the presidency of the Southern Regional Council. As a matter of fact, the presidency has been offered to only two other men. Both are members and staunch supporters of the Council, but both were carrying tremendous burdens already and honestly felt that they could not assume the responsibilities of the presidency. After all, the Council has been in operation only a year and a half. The president is elected at the annual meeting. So far there has been only one annual meeting in addition to the charter meeting. *7-21-45*

We would have to look a long, long time to find a more outstanding and devoted president than Dr. Howard W. Odum. If he has expressed a desire to turn over the presidency to someone else, it is only because, with characteristic modesty, he feels that someone outside of the academic ranks would command a larger popular following.

(2) You state that some of the white Council members "proposed the issuance of a statement committing the Southern Regional Council to the complete and unconditional acceptance of segregation and discrimination against the Negro." The resolution to which you refer read as follows: "Legal racial segregation exists in the South. We recognize this fact. We shall center our efforts on gaining equal facilities as provided by law and equal opportunities for all people of the South." It was introduced by Mr. Carter Wesley, prominent Negro leader and publisher of the *Houston Informer*. Mr. Wesley explained that of course everyone knew that he was personally opposed to segregation, but he felt that the Council would not get anywhere if the public got the impression that it "was out to abolish segregation. He therefore offered the resolution as a strategic measure only. Incidentally, support for the Wesley resolution came from members of both races. A counter-resolution condemning segregation was offered by another member. The discussion was lively but dignified, and the upshot was that both resolutions were tabled.

(3) You state that after the Council declined to make an unqualified statement accepting segregation, "many of the white southerners promptly withdrew." Would you like to know how many resignations we have had since the Council began? Just four, and only two of these can be attributed to the refusal of the Council to adopt the segregation resolution. *7-21-45*

(4) You say that "the Southern Regional Council is hanging on with a skeleton organization, without effective friends, and with a most uncertain outlook." That is a very erroneous statement. After diligent searching and many disappointments, we have in the past six months built up a sizeable staff. We have ten

full-time employees—six professional and four clerical—and several part-time or temporary workers. You will be interested to know that Dr. George S. Mitchell, formerly Southeastern Director of PAC, has recently joined our staff to develop a program looking toward the protection of the rights of Negro veterans in the administration of the GI Bill. As you no doubt know, our staff is bi-racial. As for our membership, it has more than doubled in the past six months, and it now stands at nearly 1000.

So much for the correction of these factual items. I am sure that your editorial was meant in a sympathetic spirit. You were pointing out the tremendous difficulties which confront an organization such as ours. I quite agree that we are up against a very critical situation and I am sorry to say that many Southerners who should be with us have not yet given us the support which we had hoped for. We are a bit disillusioned, but we are not in the least down-hearted. We have many "effective friends," and we expect to have many more. We have a competent staff, and we are going forward with the Council's constructive program. It takes time to build an effective organization, but we are well on the way. We have only begun to fight, and we are not ready to admit that "it is well nigh impossible to assemble and put to work the intelligence and common sense and good will of members of both races in the South."

—GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

Unequal Dixie Law Hit Chicago Ill. Defender At Atlanta Parley

ATLANTA—(AP)—Dr. Guy B. Johnson, director of the Southern Regional Council, told the annual meeting of the Fulton-DeKalb Committee on Interracial Cooperation that "there is a marked difference between the punishment Negroes receive for offenses against members of their own race and those committed against white persons."

The speaker cited statistics gathered over a number of years to prove his contention that the enforcement of law was discriminatory because of race in many instances. *7-10-45*

Dr. Johnson recommended that Negroes be given the right to exercise their full political rights. He also endorsed Negro police.

SOUTH TO LEARN OF ADVANTAGES

ATLANTA, Nov. 15—(P)—The South will be shown its advantages and disadvantages and how to reach its highest potentialities in a program announced today by the Southern Regional Council.

The non-profit, non-partisan group of Southerners—aiming at promotion of better race relations—will attempt through publication to lay the facts before the South.

Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va., business man, who was elected president at the second annual meeting yesterday, said the council plans to enlarge its membership, reached out to the masses.

There are presently 100 members—professional men and journalists—organized for the announced purpose of aiding industrial, agricultural and educational developments in the South.

Williams, vice president of Mentzer-Bush Company, book publisher of the University of North Carolina, who will remain a member of the board of directors.

In addition to laying before the South proposals for constructive action, the council voted to urge President Truman and Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.) and other congressional representatives to urge passage of a bill (HR 7) that would abolish the poll tax as a requisite for voting for federal officers.

Other resolutions praised the decision of Judge T. Hoyt Davis, Macon, Ga., Federal District Court, ruling that Negroes are entitled to vote in the Democratic primary; voted support of legislation to promote fair employment practices, full employment and a minimum wage of 65 cents per hour.

Decision On Negroes In Primaries Praised

ATLANTA, Nov. 15—(P)—A Federal Court ruling giving Negroes voting privileges in white Democratic primaries was lauded here by the Southern Regional Council.

The council, which has as one aim the "betterment of race relations," adopted a resolution yesterday praising the recent decision by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis.

At its closing session of the second annual meeting, the council also adopted other resolutions which favored retention of the employment service under supervision of the federal government and asked for legislation to equalize education throughout the nation.

The council endorsed the "principles" of the Fair Employment Practices Committee and the full employment measure now before Congress. A minimum wage of 65 cents

an hour also was favored. Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., was elected president. Vice presidents re-elected were P. B. Young, of Norfolk, Va., and Carter Wesley, of Houston, Tex. Comdr. Frank Spencer, of Savannah, Ga., was chosen a vice president.

The organization was formed for the announced purpose of aiding industrial, agricultural and educational developments in the South.

Southern Council Maps New Drive To Advance South

Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va., in assuming the presidency of the Southern Regional Council, has announced an intensified program to bring the postwar problems of the region forcibly to all citizens and to enlist a mass membership of southerners to cooperate in raising the south to the highest level of its possibilities.

The more than 100 members from all parts of the south who attended the meeting at Atlanta University yesterday, voted approval of a campaign to extend the council's membership and a plan for an intensified publication program to lay the facts about the south and proposals for constructive action before all southerners on a south-wide, state and community basis.

In a resolution voted by the council, President Truman, Sen. A. W. Barkley, Democrat, Kentucky, and all elected representatives in congress, were urged to prove to the people of this country and the world that democracy can work in this country by holding House Resolution 7 before the senate until they have a chance to vote on it. HRS would abolish the poll tax as a requisite for voting for federal officers.

Cmdr. Frank Spencer, of Savannah, was elected a vice president of the council to succeed Dr. Homer P. Rainey, former president of the University of Texas. Vice presidents re-elected were P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va., and Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas.

Also re-elected were the following executive officers: Dr. Guy B. Johnson, executive director; Miss Emily H. Clay, secretary; Mrs. Inez B. Tillison, assistant secretary-treasurer, and Leonard Haas, an Atlanta attorney, was re-elected counsel for the organization.

For a Greater South Election of Paul D. Williams

Richmond businessman, to the presidency of the Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, will be hailed by all who know Mr. Williams as a forward step for that important agency.

The Southern Regional Council has been headed since its inception by Dr.

HOWARD W. ODUM, the nationally known member of the University of North Carolina faculty. It was organized during the war as a permanent agency designed to evoke and develop the full potentialities of the Southern region. Dr. ODUM has given liberally of his time and his ability to the upbuilding of the council, which now has a staff in Atlanta, Va.

Mr. WILLIAMS, who is vice-president of a textbook publishing concern, will bring to the council's affairs the business approach, but, as all who know him are aware, he will likewise infuse the organization with his own particular brand of high idealism. As the first secretary of the Catholic Committee of the South, he has organized a series of annual South-wide meetings under the sponsorship of that body, which have been planned on a broad basis to promote understanding between all races and faiths. The committee has tendered an award each year to the Southerner, whether Catholic, Protestant or Jewish, who, in its opinion, has made a distinguished contribution to Southern advancement. Only a few weeks ago Mr. WILLIAMS was the recipient in New York of one of the two 1945 JAMES J. HOEY awards for the promotion of interracial justice.

The South should be grateful to Dr. ODUM for his untiring and effective work in putting the Southern Regional Council on a stable basis, and to PAUL WILLIAMS for his willingness to succeed Dr. ODUM in this vitally important enterprise.

Southern Council Turns To Negroes' Problem

ATLANTA, (P)—The Southern Regional Council, representing all fields of professional endeavor in the South, is turning its attention to the problems of the returning GI, particularly the Negro.

The organization, outgrowth of the old Southern Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, seeks to attain through research and publication "the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

It has announced a program for veterans "with emphasis upon a square deal for Negro veterans." To direct the program, the SRC has employed Dr. George S. Mitchell, until recently director of the Southeastern regional office of the Political Action Committee, and former assistant administrator of the Farm Security Administration.

To Enlist Mass Membership

Southern Regional Council Plans

New Fight on Race Discrimination

ATLANTA—(ANP)—The Southern Regional Council Thursday announced an intensified program to enlist a mass membership of Southerners to cooperate in action to raise the South to the highest levels of its possibilities for the benefit of all citizens and the removal of racial discriminations. Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va. businessman, assumed the presidency of the organization on a basis for action to seek equalities as a prerequisite for voting for federal officers.

The more than 100 members from all parts of the South present at the council's second annual meeting here at Atlanta University, voted approval of a campaign to extend the group's membership and intensify its publication program to lay the facts about the South and proposals for constructive action before all Southerners on a South-wide, State and community basis.

COMPLETES SURVEY

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, associate executive director of the council, revealed at Wednesday's session that the council had completed a detailed survey of the operations and effects of segregation practices in transportation facilities in Atlanta. Dr. Reid said the study, and the first of its kind, drew a thorough picture of the results of the so-called "separate but equal" laws, which he described as far from equal in practice. He said that the analysis should serve as a

SEEK POLL TAX ACTION

The council voted in a resolution to urge President Truman Vice Presidents re-elected were P. B. Barkley (D., Ky.) and "all elected representatives in Congress to prove to the people of this country and the world that democracy can work in this country by holding HR-7 before the Senate until the Senate

NEW OFFICERS

Commander Frank Spencer, Savannah, was elected a vice president of the council to succeed Dr. Homer P. Rainey, former president of the University of Texas. Vice Presidents re-elected were P. B. Barkley (D., Ky.) and "all elected representatives in Congress to prove to the people of this country and the world that democracy can work in this country by holding HR-7 before the Senate until the Senate

Also re-elected were the following executive officers: Dr. Guy B. Johnson, executive director, and Miss Emily H. Clay, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Inez B. Tillison

Experts Study South's Post-War Problems At Atlanta Meeting

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — The Southern Regional Council will sponsor a conference on "The South's Post-war Economy" in Atlanta on April 11-12, according to an announcement made here last week by Guy B. Johnson, executive director.

"The purpose of this conference," said Mr. Johnson, "is to focus the attention of southern leaders on the South's economic problems and potentials. In keeping with the council's policy of promoting a more intelligent interest in economic, social, and racial problems in the South, we are bringing together a group of authorities on economic affairs to speak at the conference."

Speakers for the conference are Judge Edgar Watkins, of Atlanta; Roger Stevens, chief of the industrial plants division, Smaller War Plants Corporation; A. F. Hinrichs, acting commissioner of labor statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Wilford White, acting chief of the division of small business, U. S. Department of Commerce; Dr. August Maffry, chief of International Trade Unit, U. S. Department of Commerce; Coleman Woodbury, assistant administrator, National Housing Agency; Dr. M. T. Van Hooke, chairman of the Regional War Labor Board, Atlanta; and Prof. Glenn Rainey, the Georgia School of Technology.

RACE ISSUE IN SOUTH MOUNTING WITH WAR

Leaders Strive To Solve Own Problems At Parleys

By HENRY LESENE
Associated Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, April 19. — The big story in the world today is not one story but many stories—the war; similarly, the big story in the South is a continuing story—the race issue, or rather a growing consciousness of and an open discussion of it.

The war has sharpened the racial issue in the South, but the present movement of the South to solve its own problems—long a cry of the politician—had its beginning before Pearl Harbor.

Heard Everywhere

The newspapers—the news columns, the editorial columns, the letters-to-the-editor departments—are full of race discussion. You hear it in the pulpits, at church

Southern Regional Council

structive social action in the South. A statement at the time by the council said:

Works Own Salvation

"That 'the South must work out its own salvation' is sound common sense and sound psychiatry. Certainly the South cannot achieve its fullest development and share equally with other regions in national affairs until it has taken the lead in working out its own problems."

"It (the council has come neither to defend nor defame the South, but to help build a better South in a better nation. It dedicates itself to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now."

The sentiment, "let the South solve its own problems," is a familiar one in public utterances. Not long ago a legislative body in the South adopted a resolution demanding that "henceforth the damned agitators of the North leave the South alone."

The thing is, various groups in the South—white, negro and biracial—are now working toward the one end and the South is increasingly aware of its problems.

Right After The War Is Scheduled To Be South's Opportunity

ATLANTA—(AP)—A conference on the South's postwar economy was told Thursday that difficult as the problem will be during the period of cutbacks, it is possible for the region to have full employment without pushing people back into subsistence agriculture.

A. F. Hinrichs, acting commissioner of labor statistics in the U. S. Department of Labor, said that if business were sure of the size of the total market, it would rush to "invest in new plant and equipment such as the country has never seen."

"It is our job," he added, "to find ways and means of giving him (the business man) the assurance he needs. With that assurance given, we can count on him to find the particular types of production that call for expansion and to choose appropriate locations."

THE SPEAKER SAID THAT A TREMENDOUS increase of non-agricultural employment is needed in the South to raise its level of living to that already existing in other parts of the country. Full employment under peacetime conditions would bring vastly expanded markets, he said.

The fact is, though, he added, business men are not prepared to build factories as soon as materials are available on the assumption that the South's million shipyard and other workers who will be laid off

after the war will be quickly reemployed. Hinrichs told the conference, "That justice which will follow sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., that you cannot look to expanding employment in agriculture to solve your postwar problems."

"Rather, we must hope that migration to industrial centers and expanding industrial production in this area will make possible further decreases in agricultural employment."

AT THE SAME TIME he warned that unemployment in other parts of the country would expose the 13-state Southern area "to a return flow of migrants of disturbing proportions."

Hinrichs said that his acceptance of out-migration as a necessary phenomenon for some years to come did not mean he does not believe in the industrial future of the South.

"On the contrary," he said, "I know that this area has been growing industrially more rapidly than any part of the country with the possible exception of the Pacific Coast."

These factors, he said, enter into the picture:

In the 13-state area overall employment in non-farm business rose by almost a third between March, 1920, and March, 1944—from 5,800,000 to 7,700,000. Non-agricultural employment increased 32 per cent in this period, compared with 31 per cent for the nation as a whole.

The gains were concentrated in ordnance, shipbuilding, aircraft and civilian personnel of the War and Navy Departments. These activities accounted for nearly 1,100,000 of the total increase of about 1,900,000 of the total increase of about 1,900,000.

HE ESTIMATED THAT PERHAPS HALF the gain in manufacturing employment during the war may be of a relatively permanent type. And even the industries which are temporary will leave a residue of skill and equipment.

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told the conference that the years immediately after the war offer the South an exceptional opportunity to "get in on the ground floor" of a nationwide industrial expansion.

However, he said, the farm program could be carried out only if there were at the same time a great and sustained expansion of industry. It would be necessary to increase greatly the non-farm employment of the South.

Judge Edgar Watkins, of Atlanta, reviewed the long fight of the South to obtain equality in freight rates, and said:

"No fair-minded person, free from the predilections of self-interest and geography, can fail to reach the conclusion that ours is a nation, that our railroad system should be national in its treatment of the public and that justice re-

quires, in general, a parity of rates throughout the country. "That justice which will follow al Council, Inc., that you cannot neither shippers nor carriers in either the North, West or South. Thereby the growth of industry will be accelerated, and the chances of unemployment will be lessened in these formerly handicapped sections."

"Race Relations and the Problem of Earning a Living" will provide the discussion theme for Thursday when Charles Mitchell, of Washington, of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, will speak. That afternoon the

Fred Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary Association, will meet for discussion in the afternoon. The Wednesday session of the institute includes a talk by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, director of the public relations, CIO, Atlanta, in the morning, and discussions in the afternoon led by Dean Thomas H. Henderson, of Virginia Union University; Dr. Charles Thompson, of the American Missionary Association; Dr. L. F. Palmer, director of experimentation in teacher education; the Rev. John Williams, headmaster of St. Christopher's School, and A. G. Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro education in Virginia.

and Minority Peoples, New York. Dr. N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, director of Negro education in the Southern Regional Council, will be the main speaker at the opening session of the Clinic on Human Relations, which starts tomorrow night in conjunction with the Institute of Race Relations, which continues from Tuesday through Friday.

Other speakers at the Monday night meeting, to be held at 8 P. M. in the Egyptian Building of the Medical College of Virginia, will be Governor Darden and the Rev. J. H. Marion, Jr., pastor of Grace Covenant Presbyterian N. C.; Dr. W. W. Alexander, co-director of the race relations division of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. R. E. Alley, editor of the Commission on the Church

Human, Race Relations Groups Will Meet Beginning Tuesday

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The concluding session of the institute Friday will be concerned with "Citizenship in a Democracy," with addresses that morning by Dr. George S. Mitchell, of the CIO-PAC, and Dr. Luther P. Jackson, of Virginia State College, Petersburg.

Bi-Racial Group Creates Veterans Department

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—

Creation of a department of veterans services whose work will be centered around veterans' problems and the prevention of racial misunderstanding after the war has been announced by the southern regional council. 7-12-45

Guy B. Johnson, executive director of the council, a bi-racial group made up from all fields of endeavor in the south, announced that Dr. George S. Mitchell, economist and former director of the CIO PAC for the southeast, would head the new department.

"If history repeats itself, we can expect an increase of racial tension after the war," Johnson said. "Much of the tension will center around veterans and their struggle for a fair break in jobs and in GI benefits."

"One of the best ways to counteract this trend is to develop an informed public opinion which will see the practical value of fair play toward all veterans regardless of their race or color."

"There is as much need for wise planning and action in these matters as there is planning for new factories and new highways in the reconversion period."

Dr. Mitchell, a Virginian, formerly taught economics at Columbia University and was later assistant farm security administrator.

The southern regional council, which has as its aim the improvement of human and economic resources of the south, as well as racial relations, is headed by Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina.

SRC To Protect Veteran Rights

The Southern Regional Council has announced that Dr. George S. Mitchell, formerly Director of CIO-PAC for the southeastern region, has accepted a position on the staff of the Council. Dr. Mitchell will be Director of Veterans Services. According to Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, the Council is initiating a special program working toward the protection of the rights of Negro veterans in the administration of the GI Bill of Rights.

Dr. Mitchell is a native of Virginia and was educated at the University of Delaware, University of Richmond, Johns Hopkins University

and Oxford University, England. He taught economics at Columbia University for several years after which he became connected with the federal government. He was special assistant in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and was later assistant administrator of Farm Security. In 1944 he resigned from Farm Security to become southeastern director of PAC. He recently resigned from PAC and has already taken up his duties with the Southern Regional Council. 7-12-45

Council Protests Eastland's Attack On Negro Soldiers

Following Senator Eastland's intemperate remarks concerning the record of Negro soldiers in the present war, Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council and Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Services for the Council, sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War: 7-12-45

"This Council, composed of Southerners of both races, deplors the remarks of Senator Eastland of Mississippi in the Senate chamber on June 29 as reported in the Congressional Record, Page 7102 and following abuses of the courage and conduct of Negro soldiers in the European theatre. We should appreciate a statement with regard to the charge made by the senator."

No formal reply has been received up to the present according to Dr. Johnson, but Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, has issued a public statement which has been interpreted as a rebuke to Senator Eastland.

Southern Council Turns To Negro Vets' Problems

ATLANTA (AP)—The Southern Regional Council, representing all fields of professional endeavor in the South, is turning its attention to the problems of the returning G.I., particularly the Negro.

The organization, outgrowth of the old Southern Commission on Interracial cooperation, seeks to attain through research and publicity "the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." 8-12-45

It has announced a program for veterans "with emphasis upon a square deal for Negro veterans."

To direct the program, the SRC has employed Dr. George S. Mitchell, until recently director of the southeastern regional office of the Political Action Committee, and Dr. Guy B. Johnson, former director of the Farm Security Administration.

Southern Regional Council

Journal + Guide
NORFOLK, VIR.
WHEN we pointed out (in our issue of July 7th) that the Southern Regional Council is a good example of how difficult it has been to mobilize and utilize "the intelligence and common sense and good will of members of both races in the South" in matters of better race relations we seem to have started a "family row." This we regret, because it would give us as much distress as it could possibly give any one, if the efforts put forth by those responsible for the SRC resulted in failure. 7-21-45

On the opposite page this week Dr. GUY B. JOHNSON, the able and universally admired director of the council, makes reply to our editorial. We are glad to give space to his statement because it makes a picture that is far more optimistic than the picture that this writer has been able to draw from association with the council.

DR. JOHNSON says that there were certain "mis-statements of facts" in our editorial. Narrowing it down to strictly formal actions, and leaving out of consideration debates, discussions, conversations, and consultations, there is some basis for Dr. JOHNSON's contentions.

We do not wish to prove that Dr. JOHNSON is wrong. We would rather concede that we were too pessimistic in presenting the case as we have seen it. But, to show that there are two sides to this question we will quote a few sentences from a letter we received from a white member of the council after that member had read the July 7 editorial. There are good reasons why we cannot reveal the name of this member:

The council is not going to be openly aggressive; it is not going to blaze any new trails; it is not going to walk down the new trails already blazed. It is going to be cautious if not downright timid . . .

You who went into the new organization with such enthusiasm and hope were not on the inside as far as the currents of opinion among the white persons at the Atlanta Conference which acted upon the Durham statement were concerned . . . I felt then, and still do, that the hopes of the Negroes who made the Durham statement were going to be dashed.

The men who took the lead in the Atlanta Conference did not want an organization. They were willing, even eager, to work on the problems which the Durham conference presented, but through their own organizations.

Council Sets Up Veterans Services

Journal + Guide
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Catholic Elected Head Of Southern Council

ATLANTA—(ANP)—The Southern Regional council Thursday announced an intensified program to enlist a mass membership of southerners to co-operate in action to raise the south to the highest levels of its possibilities for the benefit of all citizens and the removal of racial discriminations. Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va., businessman, assumed the presidency of the organization. 8-12-45

The more than 100 members from all parts of the south present at the council's second annual meeting here at Atlanta university voted approval of a campaign to extend the group's membership and intensify its publication program to lay the facts about the south and proposals for constructive action before all southerners on a south wide, state and community basis.

Williams, elected to succeed Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina, is vice president of Mentzer-Bush company, book publishers. Vice president of the National Council of Catholic Men, he was instrumental in organizing the Catholic Committee of the South. This month Mr. Williams received the 1945 James J. Hoey award for interracial justice for his contributions to the betterment of race relations. 7-12-45

Dr. Odum will remain active in the council as a member of the board of directors.